on Monday the 7th for Young Misses,—
fage. His attention tion of his pupils, in lation of a solid edu-

R. P. ADAMS. R. F. ADASHO,
Thomas L. Winthrop,
Benj. B. Wisner, James
Esq. Enoch Hale, M.D.
corge B. Emerson, and
March 7.

CADEMY.

Institution, was the re-f God with this seminary; sings frequently bestow-parted, aiready upon the of past efforts here, in females for extensive use-ted aid, which the public ort of female seminaries, in uests made for the educa-not a female, school in the

tees to adopt those measure to their seminary, by-portant advantages, neces-what it should be. The taken efficient measures al apparatus, and library of good degree the important

ect and important bearing laid before the public. epened for the reception of the 30th of April next, un-As the regular clas

eading, Spelling, Defining, hy, Composition, Histo-Philosophy, Grammar, Intellectual Philosophy, y, Intellectinal Philosophy, books used last year, were thmetic. Colburn's First Phelpley's Compend, Good-fee, Worcester's Elements lburn's Algebra, Conver-burray's Grammar, Blair's Chemistry, Unban', Tast Chemistry, Upham's Text y, and Vose's Astronomy. e present year, Newman's Larger Geography. losophy and Chemistry will The study of the Bible will

s of young ladies will be \$3, to be paid at entrance. and the Academy, will often ha of reference relating to the requested to bring such as

inds may be had at the Acad continued under the pres-

KSTORE.

HORATIO N. WIL. lice, that they have formed a supy Store No. 20, Market ton Street, and opposite Mon-re it will be their constant an-friends and the public with d Practical Religion, by

cular attention will be given

nthly periodical, The Spirit d to explain, defend, and pro-which was planted on this soil England; and to cherish all institutions, which they left, to their descendants." For a cark, see the Recorder of Feb.

ment of the above business will acknowledgment, and they flat-postant personal superintendance they shall merit and receive a

uld refer to Messrs. Samuel T. sale as above, Memoirs inclu-

emains, of John Unquhant, Andlew's. By Willian Orme, Preface, by the Rev. Dr. Chal-lls. price, \$1,50.

ovage to the Pacific Ocean, wich Islands, in the years 1822, C. S. Stewart, late Missionary

inquirer, designed to relieve the er zerious impressions. By T. Feb. 29.

District Clerk's Office.
t on the sixteenth day of Februasecond year of the Independence r America, Samuel G Good-hath deposited in this office the whereof he claims as proprietor,

teil:

E. Kings and QUEENS of representing them in the Costhe French.

a of the Congress of the United for the encouragement of learners of maps, charts and books, to ora of such copies, during the and also to an act entitled 'An et, entitled, an act for the encouracuring the copies of maps, charts and proprietors of such copies and proprietors of such copies mentioned; and extending the designing, engraving and etchthe District of Massac

URANCE COMPANY. THREE HUNDRED THOUS-

hey make insurance against s all paid in, and invested ac-

operty, and at reduced rates on

Thousand Dollars on any one
Thousand Pollars on any one
Joseph Ward, Sec'y.

BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1828.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

RELIGIOUS.

NO. 12 VOL. XIII.

For the Boston Recorder CONVERSATION BETWEEN A UNITARIAN AND A TRINITARIAN.

Unitarian.—What is the reason why you and

cannot worship and commune together in the

Trinitarian.-One reason is-we do not worship the same God. Another reason is—we do not trust in the same Saviour. And a third reason is-we do not believe the same Gospel.

U .- Is that true?

-I think it is. But let us look and see. T.—I think it is. But let us look and see.

The God whom I worship is the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in whose name Christians are baptized. These three I adore as the one only living and true God—the only proper object of supreme love, and religious worship.

Tell me then, do you and I worship the same God?

U.—We do not. A triune God is not the object of my worship. The Father, and the Father only, is the God I worship. The Son I regard as a mere dependent or creature, and so I do the Holy Ghost. I pay no religious worship to either of them, or to the Father as one in essence with them. sence with them.

T.—One point then is settled. We do not worship the same God. Let us see if we trust in the

me Saviour.
The Saviour in whom I trust is before all things. His name is called the Word of God. e beginning he was with God, and was God. Without him was not any thing made that is made. In the fullness of time he took on himself the seed of Abraham, and appeared in the world, in the likeness of sinful flesh, to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. He is the Son of God and the son of man. He is truly man, and truly God. He is Jehovah our righteousnessthe King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords—the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the onding, the first and the last, who is, and who was, and who is to come, the Almighty.

Tell me now, do we trust in the same Saviour?

U.-We do not. The Saviour in whom I trust is the man Christ Jesus who was born at Bethlehem and crucified at Calvary. He was one of God's creatures, absolutely and entirely dependent on God for his existence, and infinite inferior to God in all his natural and moral attributes. He was a free moral agent, capable of voluntarily changing or refusing to obey the known will of his creator. He chose to obey. And on account of what he did, and what he taught, while on earth, he is justly respected as the Saviour of the world. But there is as much difference between the Saviour in whom you trust and the Saviour in whom I trust, as there is between the self-existent God and one of the best

of his creatures. And that difference is infinite. T.-Another point then is settled. We do not trust in the same Saviour. Let us see if we be-

The Gospel that I believe teaches that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the inspired Word of God—that He whose name alone is Jehovah exists as Father, Son, and Holy Ghost—that these three are one in essence, and equal in power and glory. And this distinction in the Godhead is the basis of the Christian

scheme. Without it there is no foundation for the Covenant or the work of redemption. It also teaches that in consequence of the diso-bedience of our first parents, all their posterity are, by nature, so defiled with sin, that without the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, they never can enter the king-

om of heaven.
It teaches the Deity and the manhood of Christ that on him there is a mysterious union of the divine and human nature, the mystery of godli-

ness, God manifest in the flesh.
It teaches that Christ died for sinners, the just for the unjust—that he bore our sins in his own body on the tree, that he redeemed us from the curse of the law, by being made a curse for us-that by his vicarious sufferings, obedience and death, he made an atonement for sin, fulfilled the law in behalf of sinners, and is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth on him, so that God can be just and the justifier of all who believe in Jesus.

It teaches that justification is by faith in Christ, without the deeds of the Law as constituting any part of the meritorious ground of a sinner's par on and justification.

It teaches that where there is true faith in Christ there will be holiness of life, or good

works, as the fruit and the evidence of that fault.
It teaches the Doctrine of election according to the foreknowledge of God-the final perseve rance of such as are sanctified and born of the Spirit-the general resurrection-the final judgment-the endless happiness of the righteousand the endless punishment of the wicked.
Now tell me—do you and I believe the same

Gospel?

U.—We do not. The Gospel that I believe
does not teach that the Scriptures are the inspired word of God. But, according to what it does teach, "they were written without any particular inspiration, by men who were liable to adopt hasty and ill-grounded conclusions concerning things which did not fall within the compass of

their own knowledge."

It does not teach the distinction of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in the Godhead. But it does teach that the Son and the Holy Ghost are mere dependent creatures, infinitely inferior to

It does not teach that man by nature is so depraved & defiled with sin, that he must be regenerated & sanctified by the power of the Holy Ghost before he can be fit to enter the kingdom of beaven. But it does teach that "Man, by nature, is nnocent and pure, free from all moral corruption, and an object of the divine complacency and favor;" and that "all men, as far as their moral nature is concerned, are born as much it the image of God as Adam was created.'

It does not teach that, in Christ, there is a unof the divine and human natures. Indeed, this Doctrine of two natures in Christ could not he established even by the clearest declarations of the Scriptures. On the contrary, its oc-currence in the Scriptures would prove them to be false."—" The Unitarian doctrine is that Jesus of Nazareth was a man constituted in all respects like other men, subject to the same infirmities, the same ignorance, prejudicies and

It does not teach that Christ made an atone-It says, to be sure, that his blood the remission of sins—that it clean-

MMipil

V.13-14

sins—that without the shedding of blood there could be no remission—that he was bruised for our iniquities—that by his blood we are redeemed, and by his stripes we are healed. But all this is perfectly consistent with the Unitarian idea that there was nothing vicarious in his sufferings and death; and that his blood, as to any strong efficiency, was no better than the blood ferings and death; and that his blood, as to any atoning efficiency, was no better than the blood of any other good man.—This doctrine of atonement, fit be true, "most effectually nullifies all the precepts and sanctions of Scripture." It "supposes that God has introduced a principle into his administration which would disgrace

into he administration which would disgrace any government on earth." Like Mr. Channing, Iseem to want language to express my abhorreme of a doctrine so repugnant to the principles of liberal religion, and so derogatory to the character of the Country of the Country of the Country of the Market of the Law as constituting any part of the meritorious ground of a sinner's pardon and justification; or that good works are to be regarded merely as the fruit and the evidence of true faith in Christ. On the contrary, it clearly teaches that good works constitute the principal, if not the only meritorious ground of a sinner's pardon and justification. For at the last day, the Judge of all will render to every man, not according to his belief or unbelief, but according to his works." To build the hope of pardon on the independ-

his belief or unbelief, but according to his works.
"To build the hope of pardon on the independent and infinite sufficiency of Jesus Christ, is to build on an unscriptural and false foundation."
"We reject the idea of being saved by any righteousness which is not our own."
The gospel that I believe does not teach the doctrine of election, nor the final perseverance of the saints, nor the endless punishment of the wicked, nor any of the doctrines you have mentioned, unless it be the general resurrection—the tioned, unless it be the general resurrection—the final judgment, and the endless happiness of the

With respect to the punishment of the wicked, "We may certainly conclude that none of the creatures of God, in any circumstances, will be eternally miserable." "The New Testament does not contain the doctrine of punishment endless in duration." "The doctrine of the proper eternity of hell terments is a doctrine which Unitarians of the present day concur in rejecting. On the whole, I must confess that the Gos

pel which you believe is not the same that I bepel which you believe is not the same that I believe. It is another Gospel.

T.—A third point then is settled. We do
not believe the same Gospel. And can there be
any Christian fellowship between persons who
do not worship the same God, nor trust in the
same Saviour, nor believe the same gospel?

U.—Be that as it may, there is no need of any
difficulty in churches consisting partly of Unitarians, and partly of Triritarians, and partly of

rians, and partly of Trinitarians, and partly of Universalists. For "the Gospel does not authorize a Christian church to inflict censure on its members merely for their opinions"-" Jesus never censured any man for his errors."-" The depunciations of heaven have never been uttered against errors of faith. In true religion there is but one thing that is fundamental, and that is sincerity. If a man is sincere, it is not essential what he believes, or what he disbelieves: for his final concition will be fixed, not according to his faith, but according to his deeds done in the body. The worker of iniquity will go away into body. The worker of iniquity will go and. The everlasting destruction, that is annihilation. The doer of good works will be rewarded according to he merit of his good deeds. And that reward will

be of debt, and not of mere unmerited favour.

If then we could agree so far as to get a minister who would preach morality and practical religion, and would give no importance to the be-lief in doctrines which have always been disput-

know the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, to understand it with the heart; to believe it with the heart, and obey it with the heart, is to be a true disciple of Christ, and an heir of his promises.

The truths which are revealed and taught in the Gospel of God are the doctrines of Christ. He who believes not the doctrines of Christ be lieves not him. And he mho believes not the So shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him.

For the Boston Recorder. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The resolutions passed at a meeting of the resolutions of other gentlemen which accompanied them in the Recorder of Feb. 8th, have awakened a deep interest in the friends of this Institution. The affections of her alumni who gathered around her when the storms of other years descended upon her head have been aroused, I trust, never to sleep. One of her sons, a gentleman of high distinction in the literary

world, in a letter to a friend expresses himself thus Dartmouth has nobly stood alone in contending for principles which were of vital interest to every College in the land. She sustained that onflict at an expense she could ill afford, and for which she deserves some remuneration from the friends of learning, not merely in their gratitude, but in their contributions to her exhausted re-

This College has long been the subject of grievous aspersions in her own State, on account of the very conflict to which allusion is here made. Her appeal to a higher tribunal for protection when the hand of power was violently laid time her side that the state of the protection when the hand of power was vibrately laid upon her rights, is often quoted to her disadvantage as indicating a want of allegiance to the Legislature of New Hampshire; a charge which is cruel and unfounded. When a legislature, however honest in its intentions, with misguided zeal, wrests away the rights of a corporate insti-tution, in direct violation of the first principles of contracts; that institution ought, in justice to herself, in justice to her patrons and founders, to her country, and may I not add, to her own State, ment for sin. It says, to be sure, that his blood was shed for the remission of sins—that it cleanses from all sin—that through faith in his blood we have redemption, even the forgiveness of our land, as well as every eleemosynary corporation.

not to encourage the senseless project of erecting a new college, which will inevitably languish; but to sustain their ancient college in its well earned fame, and wluable advantages. Though a native of this State, and justly proud of its literature and its literality, I would not see Darterature and its literality of the large is not seen and large is not seen and its literality of the large is not seen and its literality of the large is not seen and large is not seen mouth suffer. Let her eleven hundred alumning now living, rally iround their Alma Mater, and catch the spirit and imitate the example of the alumni in Boston and Newburyport.

Nonrolk.

For the Boston Recorder. QUARTERLY MEETING OF SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

uarterly meeting of Teachers of the different School cted with the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union

A quarterly meeting of Teachers of the different Schools connected with the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, was held in this city at the Chapel of the Old SouthChurch, Spring-Lane, Boston, on Monday evening, March 10, 1828.

Mr. John B. Jones was called to the chair, and Mr. Julius A. Palber appointed 8-cretary.

The Chairmas stated the object of the meeting, to be united prayer for a blessing on the efforts of Sabbath School teachers; and the communication of encouraging facts and useful hints in reference to their labours.

Mr. John Dane made a report of the state of the schools under the care of the Moral and Religious Society. The whole number of schools is eighteen; two of which have been added since the last meeting of this kind; these contain according to their annual reports, two thousand scholars under the direction of two hundred and ninetyteachers; of this number, more than two hundred are pufessors of religion; about fifty have made a profession durig the past year; nine of the scholars have joined themselves with the people of God, and a number entertain the hipe of being Christians, but have not as yet made a profession of their facts, while a massless will language arangeming the way to heaven. I am authorized, added Mr. Dane, in saying that the present moment; the number of Teachers and Scholars is considerably larger than at any previous time; more interest is manifested on the part of the Scholars than usual, and the Teachers are beginning to believe that God is withing to convert even Sabbath school children. I trust the terest is manifested on the part of the Scholars than usual, and the Teachers are beginning to believe that God is with the standard of duty among Teachers is rising, so that in future, our foncest mark will be the conversion of every schoolar connected with our schools; that for the object, we shall perseveringly labour and pray with the full expectation that God will smile upon our efforts, and cause us to rejoice in seeing the desire of our hearts accomplished.

No Reports were rendered from the other Schools, in connexion with the Union.

Mr. Charles Stoddard made some remarks on the importance of Teachers preparing themselves for the duties of

ligion, and would give no importance to the belief in doctrines which have always been disputed, we might all enjoy our own opinions, and save a great deal of expense.

T.—It is written—What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? What fellowship hath righteousness with urighteousness? What concord hath Christ with Belial? What part hath he that believeth with an infidel? Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate. A man that is a heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject. Whatsoever is not of faith is sin. Without faith it is impossible to please God. He who believes shall be saved. He who believes hot shall be damned.

A cordial belief of revealed truth has, by divine appointment, a sanctifying influence. With the heart man believeth unto righteousness. To know the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, to underge of Scripture to which they reter, a sub-But where children are unable to answer ject of study. But where children are unable to answer these questions when proposed, they have a right to expect that Teachers will be able to answer for them; were this practice general, should we not, far more extensively than at present, experience the truth of the promise. He that watereth, shall be watered also himself?" Mr. S. also made some observations on the importance of Teachers or counting the cost? before they engage in this work: The consequences of a heavy engagement as a Sabbath School Teacher, are generally injurious to the School, as teachers who enter incessiderately into this labour, are prome, when they find that it is arduous and self-denying, to drop off and leave their classes; it would be a great improvement if our teachers were admitted on probation, for a time; and afterwards elected by a vote of the teachers. ject of study.

they had that it is arduous and self-denying, to drop off and leave their classes; it would be a great improvement if our teachers were admitted on probation, for a time; and afterwards elected by a vote of the teachers.

Mr. Artemas Bullard, Agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, made an interesting and animated address on the general influence to Sabbath Schools, and the dittee of Sabbath Schools teachers. "It is chowing," said Mr. Bullard, "to see all the tenevolent institutions of our day united in their influence to extend the triumphe of the Cross, and execute the glorious mans of a merciful God for saving a lost world. Does the Bible Society labour to send the word of God to all our destitute fellow men! The Sabbath School comes in and applies its truths, and enables all to read and understand its procepts. Does the Edwardton Society wish to raise up a host of faithful ambasadors to the destitute in our own land, and heralds of salvation to the perishing heatten! Sabbath Schools have been, and are now, successfully labouring for the conversion or children and youth, that there may be many more pious young mon prepared to receive an education, to quality them for that holy office. In one of the English Reports, it is said, that nineteen turniteths of those web have gone to heathen lands, became pious in Sabbath Schools! Think of this and of the five or six handren mil. we gone to heathen lands, became pious in Subbath chools! Think of this! and of the five or six hundred millions who will be in eternity, when this generation is in the grave. But I need not speak of the intellectual, moral, or religious influence of Sabbath Schools. You all realize, in a greater or less degree, the intellectual influence that must be exerted by the five million publications which the Sabbath School Union has, in less than four years, seat into different parts of the United States. You all know that many precious youth have been guarded against the enticing allurements of the most degraded vices, by Sabbath Schools. You have heard, too, of many revivals of religion, which have commenced in these nurseries of early piety, that have brought many hardened parents and grandparents into the fold of Jeans." Mr. B. then proceeded to commerce the fold of Jeans." In B. then proceeded to commerce of the responsible daties that devolve on Sabbath School Teachers.—"First, Increase the number of scholars; this can easily be done. In Andover, where, a year last summer, there were only 225 scholars, in consequence of the teachers visiting every family, and reporting to the Saperintendant the name of every child of suitable age to attend a Sabbath School, there have been more than six hundred the last season. In another place, by a little effert, a week last Sabbath, after the services. place, by a little effort, a week last Sabbath, after the services of the sanctuary, more than two hundred ever fourteen years of age, organized themselves into classes, and chose

would have been liable to have its rights invaled and entirely taken away on the slightest pretexts. Chancellor Kent, as high authority, at lead, as I any of the gentlemen who object to Dartmouth on the ground now mentioned, in his invalable "Commentaries on American Law," has these words:
"I have thus stated the argument of the Supreme Court in this celebrated case," (the case "I have thus stated the argument of the Supreme Court in this celebrated case," (the case of Dart, Coll.) "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of Dart, Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of Dart, Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of Dart, Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of Dart, Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of Dart, Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of Dart, and the contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of the Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of the Coll.] "and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of the Coll." and it contains one of the most full and elaborate expensitions of the Constitution of the constitution

labor earnestly for the immediate conversion of their scholars.

Rev. Louis Diright said he had lived in Boston several years, but had never been indulged with the privilege of attending a Monthly Concert of Prayer for Sabbath Schools.—"Though this meeting is observed by many of the schools, the privilege is confined to teachers who meet in private places, and give no notice of the time and place of meeting to parquits and Sabbath School children.—Hundreds of pious parents in this city are waiting for the opportunity to mingle their prayers and praises with the teachers to whom the instruction of their children is intrusted, and many more whose children are not yet eld enough to attend the Sabbath School, would gladly form an acquaintance with the views & feelings of S. S. teachers, in the Monthly Concert of Prayer for this object; & other parents who have never yet thought of sending their children to the Sabbath School, might be induced to consider the subject by attending the Monthly Concert. I pray you, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to consider the subject well, before you decide that this season of prayer shall not be extended, with all its benefits, to the parents of Sabbath School children; te the parents of young children who may hereafter worte with Sabbath Sabb therefore, Mr. Chairman, to consider the subject well, before you decide that this season of prayer shall not be extended, with all it's benefits, to the parents of Sabbath School children; to the parents of young children who may hereafter unite with Sabbath Schools; and to those parents who are yet strangers to the object. Plous parents wish to know the character and spirit of those to whom they intrust the care of their children on the Lord's day; and where can this acquaintance be formed under circumstances more favorable than at the Monthly Concert for Sabbath Schools? Parents wish to mingle their sympathies and their prayers with those to whom they give their offspring for a part of the holy time. It is not a matter concerning which parents have no solicitude; it is not a matter concerning which parents have no need of the united prayers of parents and teachers. Let it not be said, that the object is not of sufficient timportance to claim the attention of Christians in a concert of prayer once a month; the object loses not in importance by a comparison with Foreign Missions, looking at the conversion of the world. Two handred thousand children in a single country, and in a few more years, two millions, in the same country, connected with Sabbath Schools, out of which shall be raised up, a large proportion of all Missionaries. Is this object not of sufficient importance to demand the attention of parents and teachers in concert of prayer once a month? Let it not be said that it will injure the Monthly Concert for Foreign Missions; this is a principle of avarice, demanding a monopoly of prayer for one object; it is the principle inverted, which showed it self a few years ago in favor of Home Missions, and said, "Charity begins of home," therefore send no missionaries abroad. The day is too far advanced to admit the force of such reasoning. Let it not be said that it will injure the Monthly Concert for Foreign Missions, and said, "Charity begins of home," therefore send no missionaries abroad. The day is too

and the following resolutions unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of five the chosen to take into consideration the subject of the Quarterly Meetings of Sabbath School Teachers, to see if any, and what measures can be adopted to make them more interesting and useful.

ful.

Resolved, That the Teachers now present, will from this time to the next Quarterly Meeting, pray daily for the conversion of their scholars.

JNO. B. JONES, Chairman.

JULIUS A. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder. From a missionary in Massachusetts to the Secretary of Massachusetts Missionary Society. Dated Dec. 1, 1827.

" Although my labors here have not been tended with that signal manifestation of the Di-vine blessing, that I have hoped they would be, yet I can see much reason, on a review of the past, to thank the Lord and take courage.— Though we have had no geveral revival of reli-ligion, yet "mercy drops" have been shed down upon us, and the power of Divine grace in the upon us, and the power of Divine Browner of conversion of sinners I trust has in a number of instances been displayed. My church which was organized two years ago, with but thirty was organized two years ago, with be members has since received twenty-nine. en of these have been added during the last year's labors-the others, while I labored with them previous to my installation. The present number of members is bity-five. Several famiies during the year have united with my Society. I hope and trust, that if this people can have the assistance they need for the support of the ministry among them for the present, very many years will not have passed away, before they will be able to do this without your aid."

Extract from another letter dated December

18, 1827. "In regard to the aid of your Society, it has put new life into the parish, and excited them to make an effort which a few years since, they would have thought impossible. Since they have had public worship regularly, the congregation has been increasing, and good attention is given. The church has formed itself into a temperate Society-to use no ardent spirits, except in medicine-to offer none-and to discountenance its use in all suitable ways. For a number of years they have done something for missionary and other benevolent objects. The present year they have raised about \$60—and the spirit of active

benevolence is increasing.

Beside our regular services on the Sabbath, we have usually a meeting in the evening-a prayer meeting on Thursday evening, an inquiry meeting once in two weeks, an inquiry meeting of the church, once in three or four weeks, at which any who indulge a hope attend; beside frequent any who indulge a hope attend; beside frequent of a bappy immortality brightened, and at last he died rejoicing in his Saviour. His last words and meetings for conference and prayer. There

will be felt down to distant generations.

It is a fact which deserves to be distinctly noticed—that when a feeble and long decaying church arises at length from its depression, and begins to enjoy the ordinances of God, and to realize the blessing of their regular administration, it comes forward with far more promptitude and energy to sustain its part in the benevolent operations of the day than churches that have never been left destitute. The most efficient supporters of Foreign Missions, Education Societies, Tract Societies, Temperate Societies, &c., will be found in new churches, or in churches newly be found in new churches, or in churches newly revived. And the reason of this is, that their organization takes place in consequence of encou-ragement derived from abroad, and with an im-pression that they lie under a debt of gratifude which they can only pay by corresponding liberality—and the spirit of the times, naturally incorporates itself with a new or revived church, as it cannot do, with a church long established, and "settled upon its lees."

Hence, we feel justified in appealing boldly to all the friends of such benenvolent societies as we have referred to, to aid by all means in their power, the cause of Home Missions. Thereby, they will increase the funds of the Associations in which they feel the liveliest interest, as well as promote she salvation of men within our own borders.

A HOME MISSIONARY GONE.

The Secretary of the A. H. M. S. says; "It is our mournful duty to announce to the patrons of this Society the death of one of its most useful and promising Missionaries, the Rev. WILLIAM Lower, of Indiana. Mr. L. was a member of the class who left the Theological Seminary, Princeton, in the Autumn of 1826, and having spent about one year in Virginia, where his labors were highly acceptable and useful, he was induced by the solicitations of the destitute in the West to change the field of his labors, and was received under the patronage of this Society, as a missionary in Indiana in October last. His reports had been of an encouraging character & high hopes were entertained of his continued and conspicuous usefulness in that State. But the Master whom we serve has been pleased, in an unexpected moment, to remove him from that inter-esting field of enterprize and promise."—Mr. Bush of Indianapolis informs the Secretary, that "he was drowned in attempting to cross the Driftwood Fork of White River, in a canoe, at a high stage of water, and in the vicinity of a mill-dam. Being inexperienced in the management of wa-ter-craft, he found himself, when he had gained the main channel, unable to contend with the force of the current, which was bearing him, in spite of all his efforts, towards the dam, the deseent of which he seems to have deemed certain destruction, and as the only alternative—and that alas! a hopeless one! he leaped from the lit-tle vessel into the midst of the stream, and was

soon ingulahed beyond recovery."

He was about to be settled as Pastor of a little church in the vicinity of Indianapolis,

TRACTS.

From the London Tract Mag. for Jan. Directors of the Glasgow Ladies' Bible Society frequently visited the house of a person in her district, for the purpose of giving Tracts. Calling one day, in going her rounds, she observed a young man, apparently far gone in a consumption, sitting by the fire; reading the Memoirs of Bona-parte. Concluding from his appearance, that he had not long to remain on earth, she took occaparte. sion from the importance of the case, to notice the awful state of a soul going unprepared into the presence of an Almighty Judge. She begged to know whether he possessed a Bible, to which he replied in a carcless manner, "There is a Bible in the house." However, on farther inquiry, she found that he had only a pocket Bible, which, from the smallness of the print, and the weakness of his eyes, he was unable to read. She offered to procure him a Loan Testament, of a large type. He replied with seeming carelessness, that she might. The Tracts she left on this oc-casion were "Christ the only Refuge from the Wrath to come," and "The Sinner Directed to the Saviour." On calling with the Testament, he received her visit with pleasure, and took the Testament gratefully. He informed her that he had read both the Tracts, and wished to have some more; and from this period he became a new man. He had formerly been a dissipated character, but the change in his whole conduct was now apparent to all that saw him. "Indeed," says a gentleman, who had frequent opportuni-ties of observing him in his most unguarded ties of observing him in his most unguarded hours, "he became an object of no common interest; his deep sense of his own unworthiness, his self-denial, his ardent love to his Saviour, his meekness, and the consistency of his character, shone very conspicuously, during the short remainder of his life." His mother said he longed much for the Collector's visits. He uniformly took the Tracts with such avidity as a hungry child would

receive a piece of bread.

His chief delight, however, was in the Testament which had been given him. This "blessed book," as he used to call it, was the companion of his beam he might and he day, and of his bosom by night and by day; and afforded him substantial delight even in the prospect of death. As he approached nearer to eternity, his faith in the Redeemer increased, and his prospects

INTELLIGENCE.

[The following were abridged for the Christian Mirror.] Africa .- A most distressing and mournful ca-Africa.—A most distressing and mournul ca-lamity has overtaken the mission and inhabitants of Griqua-town. In a former year the people had been much reduced, by repeated attacks and consequent removals; but notwithstanding these difficulties, says Mr. Wright, the missionary work prospered more than formerly; and partic-ularly from the commencement of this year (1897) our prospects in every point of view, have been bright and encouraging. The Lord has been pleased to accompany his word by the power of his Spirit. Many difficulties which had appeared to exist to prevent the instruction of the ing generation, were overcome, and I had a reg-ular attendance of 230 in the school. Such was

the promising state of things before the late elancholy reverse.

On the 6th of July about 8 in the morning, the

Bergenaars, to the amount of 500 men, completely surrounded and fell upon the place. The battle was very hot during the whole day. In the evening the assailants retreated, but renewed their attack at sun-rise the following morning. They made a desperate attempt, during the whole of Saturday, and till two o'clock on Sabwhole of Saturday, and till two o'clock on Sab-bath morning, to conquer the place; in which they were not however permitted to succeed. But such was the fury of the Bergenaars, they murdered every male prisoner who fell into their hands, keeping the females to carry away with them, and attempting to cut the throats of infants hanging at the breast. Their violence wasstayed through the interposition of the missionary.

Mr. W. first got a letter conveyed to one of the
heads of the Bergenaars, and afterwards obtain ed an interview with them, and they eventually retired; but, as the people think, only to increase their numbers and prepare for another attack. Mr. W. says—To all appearance our people are entirely ruined, and nothing less than a com-

are entirely ruined, and nothing less than a com-plete famine stares them in the face. A great drought prevails, so that the people could hardly live before the plunder of the Bergenaars; and now they are stripped of almost every thing now they are stripped of almost every times which was absolutely necessary to their existence— their cattle, sheep, horses, wagons, agricultu-ral implements, tools, and even their powder and lead are so far exhausted that they have none to

spare to kill a little game.
When the intelligence of these events reached Cape-Town, a subscription was immediately op-ened, and between thirteen and fourteen hundred rix dollars subscribed for their relief. The Directors of the London Society, on receiving the intelligence, ordered 1.200 to be immediately appropriated to the purchase of agricultural im-plements, clothing, &c.; and L.200 more to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Miles at Cape-Town, to be applied to the aid of the Griquas, as the case may require. [A February Magazine informs, that the attack had not been renewed two months later.]

Catholic Superstitions .- On the top of a hill, near Faughart, is a burying-ground in the centre of which stand the remains of an old house, and the legend states that this house was the residence of St. Bridget. The penance performed by the pilgrims who resort to this place, is, to run nine times round the house barefooted through nettles -to kneel on their bare knees on a tor and repeat several prayers-to go round a large stone which is nearly as sharp as a flint, nine times on their bare knees, and afterwards up and the stone in the form of a cross-then go to a well and wash their knees, which are much lacerated with stones and gravel; and inving torn a small piece from their wearing apparel, they their to a branch of a tree which is above the well and depart with the idea that they are pure and spotless, and that all their sins are left behind them in the rag.

Catholic Abomination .- The following, say the London Evangelical Magazine, is a copy of a card now before us. It is truly horrible to think that such things should exist in the 19th century-in Dublin!

"St. Peter's Roman Catholic Chapel, Circular Road, Phipsborough-'I have loved, O Lord the beauty of thy house, and the place where the Lord dwelleth.'-Psalm xxvi: 8.

"On Monday evening, Aug. 13th, 1827, there will be a raffle held in the school-room attached to the chapel, for an Italian painting, represent-ing the Bantism of the Redeemer by St. John. ing the Baptism of the Redeemer by St. John.
"The object of this raffle is to defray the ex-

penses which must necessarily be incurred in providing an altar, tabernacle, and the other altarrequisites, benediction, service, vestments, &c. for this beautiful edifice.

The public require no apology for being called upon to lend a trifling support to this mento-rious undertaking. It is sufficient for them to know that the glory of God and the interests of religion are intimately concerned. At present there is mass celebrated in it every day; but it is on a temporary fixture, and with borrowed ents.-The institution is an acc tion to the citizens of Dublin, who resort to this delightful outlet; many of them are served by the attendance of the resident clergymen, and crowds receive instruction at the Sunday even-In return, they are asked for a small contribution, for the glory of Him from whom they have received all they possess.

"Mass will be offered for the benefactors, on

every Tuesday, for a month after the raffle.— Tickets 1s. 8d. Send me your contributions—

Catholic Fraud and Credulity .- Centuries have elapsed since fraud, practising on credulity, first induced an infatuated population to be-lieve that a divine energy had been imparted by a favorite of heaven to the waters of Struel-Wells It was supposed that at 12 o'clock on the night preceding midsummer, the waters of these wetterose and overflowed miraculously. Crowds flocked to the place, amounting to ten and sometimes 20,000. The waters were thought to have the power of curing various diseases, and men and women, in a state of absolute nudity, promiscu-ously bathed in them. The trick has been dis-covered; an artificial channel had been formed through which by water conveyed from a neigh boring stream, the wells could be made to rise and fall at pleasure. A protestant from Belfast, in 1925, thrust a stick into the rampart, and let the water escape in another direction. The wells were left dry; yet did the credulous multitude roll themselves in the mud,-ascend the hill on their knees, bare and bleeding, &c. fancying that they thus expiated their sins, and were ready to commence a new account with heaven by drunkenness and debauchery the night that followed.

Let the reader peruse these sickening accounts and judge whether it is desirable that the Cath olic religion should prevail through the United States; or whether the various protestant sects deserve reproach for endeavoring to propagate a pure religion through our country and through the world.

DR. MORRISON, The following statements are from a Speech made in London, at the Anniversary of a Bible Society, Oct. 24, 1827, by Mr. John Bullar.— The Quarterly Review had censured the Bible errata; and in denouncing these Translations, so long communication with China, and done so

the Review spoke contemptuously of Dr. Morrison, one of these translators into the Chinese rison, one of these translators into the Chinese language. In reference to the Q. Review, Mr.

thus remarks:I introduce a notice of this Review to-day to tell you that it exists if you do not know it, and to beg you to read it. But, in fairness, read and to beg you to read it. But, in fairness, read also Mr. Platt's reply, the third edition of which, I am glad to see, has been stitched into the number of the Quarterly Review just published. You will find Mr. Platt most cooly proving, that the Welsh Bible, which the Reviewer objected against, was approved by the Welsh Bisi:ops, and printed from the same copy as that issued by the Christian Knowledge Society;—that the Irish Testament censured by the Reviewer had been anxiously demanded by the Irish Committee, after such correction as had satisfied them, and is the very Testament that has been in so wide irculation during these last few years in Ireand, the reading of which has so powerfully con-tributed, under the divine blessing, to stir up that mighty movement in the minds of men which s now taking place there.'

" Mr. Platt then goes on to show that the new versions of the Holy Scriptures, made into other languages, had received all the care and attentheir preparation that the Committee could by any means procure; that the Chinese version was made by the very man, of whose literary attainments the Quarterly Review itself nad thus spoken in a former number:- 'Dr. Morrison's Dictionary of the Chinese language may be considered as the most important work in Chi-nese literature that has yet reached Europe. He then shows that the Oriental version s had een prepared with singular anxiety and labor; been prepared with singular anxiety and labor; and that so eager had the Committee been to ensure the great object of correct translation, that the moment they heard of the design of establishing the College at Calcutta by Bishop Middleton, they voted to the Translation Department of that College the sum of 1.5000. Mr. Platt is Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and is the Honorang Librarian of the Bible Swietty—a place with rary Librarian of the Bible Society-a place with-

"To what Mr. Platt has stated, I can add, said Mr. Bullar, from my personal knowledge of the great, the good, the devoted Dr. Morrison, that he told me incidentally, that such had been his application to the Chinese language, such the la-bor he bestowed on his massy Dictionary, contained in six closely printed volumes, containing upwards of 4600 large quarto pages, that for the last two years of his residence at Canton and Macoa, he had scarcely the pen out of his hand from six in the morning till ten at night. Of such a man does the anonymous Reviewer affect a speak with contents as a translator, and to speak with contempt as a translator, as a 'self-instructed Missionary.' If he had not in one sense, instructed himself in Chinese, who was to have instructed him? when he might have compassed all Europe to endeavor to find a sin gle individual either able or willing to instruct him. Dr. Morrison is the man whom Sir Geo. Staunton has pronounced to be 'unquestionably best Chinese scholar;' the man of whom Lord Amherst testified, that, during the Embassy to China, a paper on important points being required to be drawn up with extraordinary precision as to style, it was done by Dr. Morrison, and was pronounced by Chinese authorities to be al together correct & unblameable in composition.

A VOICE FROM CHINA.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in China, to a Merchant in New-York, dated

CANTON, Oct. 25, 1827. I wish I could give you some good news from this far country, respecting our Redeemer's king-dom. But I do not see that I can even say there are signs of a change, except we regard the ope-ration of his hands who we know will not suffer any labors of his servants to be finally lost. But the seed that is sowing, is of a kind that accord-ing to human calculation, may not fructify for a long time; and it scarcely seems possible to sov any other. If those that come here from Christ-ian lands, were of a different character, it might be hoped that an impression would be made upon the minds of the heathen. If those that bear the Christian name here, would but exhibit Christ to the heathen, they might be won to Christ. There might be a little leaven to leaven the mighty mass. But alas! alas! with few exceptions, they that profess to know the living and true God and visit these shores, seek not the glory of God, and care not that the love of Christ should animate the hearts of their be-nighted fellow creatures. They seem to have no thought of their responsibilities to him who hath said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as hath said, thyself." They act as if their only care was themselves; and heed not that in the Judgment hour there will be an inquiry, "What didst thou then for me?" They act as if it was not a fact that we must give account for every step of our progress through this wilderness, and that an unmoved sight, by them that know Christ, of the wretchedness of such as are without him, will bring upon them the sentence, "I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink."

But if they that come here for Tea, are insen sible to their obligations, does this relieve those that send them from responsibility? are not Christian Tea-drinkers bound to count its moral cost? and to inquire whether their refreshment is procured at the expense of blaspheming Christ in the presence of the heathen? Oh if the bringers and carriers of Tea are sealers of the heathen's destruction, should not Christians that use it, be awakened to inquire how so great an evil may be prevented? In participating of this bouneir heavenly Father, ought they not to see that the means of procuring it do not frustrate the designs of their heavenly Father's love My dear brother, there is a criminal insensibili in the Church of Christ, in reference to Christ y in the Church of Christ, in reference to Christ. There is a disheartening unbelief of the possibility of doing any good in reference to this great subject. I would that I had the pen of a ready writer, to indite what might arouse the American Churches to their long neglected duty. The time, I think, has come, when it is incumbent upthem to make China an object in their efforts

It will, I suppose, be asked, What can b If nothing else, let an attempt be made to establish the ordinances of the Gospel among Christians that reside and itinerate here. If these could but be persuaded to exhibit Christ, the happiest results might be expected. Only consider, my Christian Brother, that here is a population of a hundred and fifty millions of souls, to be won to Christ! And the Protestant world has as yet satisfied itself with having one solitary individual (Rev. Dr. Morrison) to watch for the interest of Christ, in regard to them! Oh it is high time that he was helped. He has cried for help, but as yet cried in vain. I must hope it will not much longer be so. Two faithful men stationed here, might do incalculable good. One of them should be able to address himself with influence to men that abide or itinerate here, and one to labor among the seamen. Let it once be considered that this is the only point of immediate contact which Christendom has with the mighty mass of souls congregated in this Empire,—and also how important it is that this contact should be indeed Christian,—and Society for encouraging certain Translations of who will not say, that the Church of the Redeemthe Bible, because there had been in them some er is guilty of the blood of souls, in having had

little to make that contact what it should be? Oh Inttle to make that contact what it should be? On it is high time for her to awake out of sleep. Especially is it incumbent upon the American Churches to arouse from their indifference. Let their members no longer carelessly pollute their lips with Tea, procured at the dreadful expense of having their blessed Head blasphemed in the presence of the heathen! [N. Y. Obs.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

MAINE SABBATH SCHOOLS. Much has been done in the past year to arous the attention of the churches to the great work of religious instruction. A committee of the Board, authorized for the purpose, has employed five agents to travel through the State several weeks, to give counsel and encouragement to such is had commenced Sabbath Schools, and to collect information, to establish auxiliaries, and as far as possible, to carry into effect the benev-olent objects of the Union. These agents assisted in the establishment of many new schoolswent from house to house, to allay prejudices, to answer objections, and to animate to vigorous effort. In almost every town they visited, they collected money to found libraries, leaving it to be wholy appropriated for the use of the Schools

Sixteen Auxiliary Associations were reported year since they have now increased to Sixty-ive. The total of cash receipts in the last year is \$524-arning from amounts received of life members, sale of books at the Depository, and from Auxiliary Societies. This Report contains many interesting facts respecting the Schools in each county, with the number of Scholars Teachers, &c. for which we have not room Some of them, however, may be presented here-The following is an extract from the Re port, giving a condensed tiew of the result of extended evangelical effort by the medium of these Schools.

" Fifty-three Auxiliaries are represented, with me societies not connected with our Union .-These Auxiliaries have under their care 153 schools, embracing 7600 scholirs, & 1100 teachers. We might have claimed the privilege of enrolling a larger number of 10th; of our Auxiliaries have negleted to transmi their Reports-and some of those, who, in the A gents Reports, are said to have voted to become Auxiliary, have never assumed that relation From facts, within our knowledge, we can safe ly estimate the number not returned to us, a 4000, requiring the attention of at least 600 teach ers;—making a probable aggregate in the whole State, of 11,600 who receive the benefit of Sabbath School instruction, and 1700 sustaining the responsible relation of teachers.

In the examination we have now made of the state of our Society and its auxiliaries, several ircumstances have been noticed, which are wor thy of a more particular and grateful record. The unexampled health enjoyed in all the Schools, certainly demands no feeble expression of gratitude to the Author and Preserver of our lives. Of the 8,700 teachers and children, whom we have numbered in our host, only five are re-ported as having been removed by death. The general good behaviour and serious attention of the children, is equally worthy of our notice;— nor should we hold ourselves excusable, to pass innoticed, what has been beautifully alluded to by several of the Reports, the almost unbroken succession of pleasant Sabbaths, which has enabled the Schools to continue without interruption or inconvenience, through the season. But which, by the joy it affords not only to the la-bourers in the Redeemer's cause on earth, but to angels and spirits made perfect in heaven, and tient continuance in our labours of love, cann fail to meet a most grateful acknowledgement in every heart, and is the assurance that our efforts have not been made in vain. The Lord of th harvest has not withheld from us the fruit in its 118 teachers and 22 scholars are return ed, as having made a profession of religion, since their connection with the Schools. On facts like these, the silent, adoring gratitude that kindles every heart that hears them, is the only com-ment that can be offered. But it is not intended to give the impression that the Sabbath School was the exclusive means of their conversion—
this is not the fact. A revival of religion and a Sabbath School have a reciprocal influence upon each other. Some engaged as teachers, who probably would not, but for the converting grace of God, and who did not make a profession till after their connexion with the Sch

Your Managers cannot but express the high satisfaction they feel, in the great advances which nearly all the Schools have made the past year, in relation to Libraries, and the unvarying timony they have given to their value, and indispensable necessity. You doubtless remarked, in the course of the extracts we have read, that two of the hopeful conversions recorded, were traced to the library books, as the apparent means, that were sanctified to produce them. Such facts as these are a grateful and cheering testimony indeed."

From the New-York Observer ACCOUNT OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Lord's Day, April 8th, 1827, was organi zed a Sunday School at the Paper Mill situated on Third River, N. J. about two miles north of the village of Belleville. Never before had a child in that neighborhood received Sabbath school instruction. Many were suffered to range the fields, to play at ball and other games; and some, until that happy day, probably never met together to sing praises to their great Creator.

But mark the change. Those children that once were suffered to break the Sabbath, might

now be seen, in all directions, approaching the place appointed for their instruction. On the nth, only 22 children attended; second Sabbath, 45; and in a few weeks the number had increased to 88. Average altendance, 65.-Number of teachers, 5 male and 4 female, to whom the Superintendent is much indebted, not only for their regular attendance, but for their steady deportment, & apparently deep-felt inter-est in their different classes. If teachers are found as good soldiers, faithful to the cause, much prosperity will be the result; but if careless and lukewarm, neglecting to pour forth supplications to the God of all grace, never praying for a bles-sing to attend the cause in which they are engahow can their schools ever prosper.

Were I to attempt to relate every pleasing circumstance attending this school, I should fail in the task. Many who could not tell a letter, have made considerable advances. Others who could hardly spell in words of two syllables, car now read well in their Bibles. One girl, in 19 Sabbaths, recited 1838 verses from the New Testament: another in 17 Sabbaths, 1848; and another, a girl about 17, in 13 Sabbaths, 2433, besides a number of hymns and answers in the catechism. One boy recited 1132 verses, and another 1072. The whole number of verses recited by 30 children of the Testament classes amount to upwards of 15,000, besides a large number of hymns, &c. Is not this encouraging Have we not reason to say, surely the Lord doing wonders for the rising generation? raising up teachers to instruct them in numberless circles around the Fountain of celestial truth.

The Agent of the American Board at Utica N. received \$25,32 from Feb. 2d to March 6th

Messas. Editors,—Will you permit me to acknowledge the receipt of Ten Dollars from Rev. Samuel C. Jackson, Pastor of the Congregational Church in the West Parish of Andover, which was presented by the children in his Sabbath School to constitute him a life-member of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. In October last, this school commenced a monthly contribution, the fruits of which are, ever, to be at the disposal of the children. We here mention this, hoping that every school in the State may be influenced to follow an example so worthy of imitation; for we do hope that the time is not far distant, when every parent will feel anxious to give his children an opportunity of enjoying the rich luxury of doing good. And that every school may soon enjoy the pleasure of making its Pastor a life member of this Union, and of contributing its share to relieve the Society from the embarrassments, under which it is now labouring from want of funds. An empty treasury has already obliged the Managers to reject, or but half seconghish, some of the most efficient plans for promoting the interests of Sabbath Schools. While writing this article, a lady, from one of the most desolate moral wastes in the State, has called at the Depository, to obtain a small donation of books for a Sabbath school of 20 of 40 children, which he has congregated. For the Boston Recorder. Schools. While writing this article, a lady, from one of the most desolate moral wastee in the State, has called at the Depository, to obtain a small donation of books for a Sabbath school of 30 or 40 children, which she has commenced, instructed, & hitherto supplied with books without the least assistance. But we were unable to afford her any aid; as the Society is already in debt some hundred dollars, and has just now increased its expenses by employing a General Agent. But although we are thus embarrassed, and grieved when we are obliged to send the destingle empty away; still we are not discouraged. For we are confident that our wants will be supplied, when the friends of the Society once know their extent. We will not yet believe that the benevolent patrons of Sabbath Schools in Massachusetts will permit the Managers of this Union, is be circumscribed in all their afforts to promote the bescinterests of the rising generation in this Sate, while the New York Western Sunday School Union is so liberally patronized, that its directors have been able to accomplish their noble, benevolent plans so successfully, that their Union has taken the lead among the Sabbath School Auziaries in the United States. No, we will not harbor a thought to uncharitable; for we are confident that many will cheerfully lengther the first and eterally are an intimately constituted. y lend their aid, to a cause, with which the destines of

their children for time and eteraity, are so intimately con All communications for the Agent should be directed to trtemar Bullard, General Agent of the Massachusetts isabbath School Union, at the Sabbath School Depository, Ianover Church, Boston.

Sabbata Sensor Church, Boston.

ARTEMAS BULLARD, General Agent.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1828

RECENT INTELLIGENCE. From our English Magazines for February, just receive

d, we select a few articles of recent intelligence. They do not contain much that is important. The Rev. II. Townley, formerly a Missionary in India

as accepted a call to the pastoral office of Whiterow Chapel, Spitalfields, London.

Airdale College, a kind of Theological Academy, has It tudents.

Ceylon .- A learned Budhist Priest has publicly renoun ed heathenism in all its forms, and embraced christianity n connection with the Wesleyan mission. He had been fifteen years a priest, and furnished a very intelligent ac-

ount of the steps which led him to renounce his idolatries Decease of Missionaries .- Mr. Parkin, a very active and useful missionary from the London Society, died in Jamaica Sept. 15th. It was only on the 9th of the same nonth, that he preached the funeral Sermon of Mr. Ratcliff, one of his missionary brethren .- Mrs. Yuille, wife of the Rev. Robert Y. missionary of the same Society at Selenginsk in Siberia, died on the 2d of July last .- The same Society have also lost the Rev. Samuel Trawin, who died at Calcutta, Aug. Sd; and Mrs. Humphreys, wife of the Rev. James H. of Malacca, who died May 29th, 1827.

Arrival of Missionaries outwards .- Messrs. Reeve, Crisp, Dyer, Jennings, and their wives, and Miss M Newell, all from the London Society, arrived at Madras, July 17th. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and Miss Newell after wards sailed for Malacca and Singapore. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings also proceeded to their station at Chittoor, and were well received .- Messre. Thompson, Miller Addis, with the wives of the first two, atrived at Ma. dras, Aug. 5th .-- The Rev. Mr. Freeman and his asso ciates arrived safely at Madagascar in August, to reinforce

The London Missionary Society advertise for a Printer o go to the South Sea Islands.

PENOBSCOT CONFERENCE.

The Churches in Penobscot county, Me. met at Dix-nont, Jan. 30th. All the Churches belonging to the Conference were represented, except three. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Williams, from Solomon's Song, 8: 8. The public exercises were held in the meeting-house of the Methodist Society, whose members received the Conference with State of the Churches .- The Church is Dixmont has

members, of whom but two are males. It has been organ ized 20 years, and never had a pastor. They have no Sabbath School or Bible Class; and have had Congrega tional preaching but 3 Sabbaths the year past .- The church at Hampden has 40 members. Rev. S. A. Loper, was ordained about a year since. During the year past, there have been no additions to the Church, and no special atention to religion .- The Church at Bangor has 140 members. For more than a year this Church has been almost constantly occupied with trying cases of discipline, and has excom ed with much decision and firmness .- The Church at Orono has existed 2 or 3 years; and has about 20 members, but no pastor .- The Church at the Page Settlement on the Passadunkeag was organized last July, and consists of about 30 members, the fruits of a very powerful and interesting revival. This commenced when they had no preaching, and when there were not known to be more than two praying souls in the place .- The Church at Brownville has about 78 members, 40 of whom have been added during the past year. These are the fruit of a very interesting revival, which has blest that place and the vicinity; designat ing the year 1827 as a year " of the right hand of the Mor High."-The Church in Foxcroft received 15 members the year past; present number 63. During the past year they have endured heavy trials .- The Church at Monson ha recently settled a paster, and has about 34 members .- The Church at Garland has 13 or 14 members; of whom only 2, besides the pastor, are males. There has been some unusual attention to religion.

For the Boston Recorder.

SHIRLEY, MASS.

Sometime last fall a gentleman from Boston ac-Sometime last fall a gentleman from Boston ac-cidentally passed through Shirley on his return from a journey. He had never seen the place, if indeed he had ever heard of it. Stopping to bait his horse, he inquired who preached in yon-der meeting house; 'Nobody.' 'Why you have a pleasant town, and, as I am told, about a thou-and inhabitants and was have routed. sand inhabitants, and why have you no minister? The reply was 'we are divided.' This was in correct. The people were united enough, but it was the union of entire indifference. The gentleman's heart was so moved, that on reaching home he sent to a neighboring elergyman, books with which to form a Sabbath School, and several hundred pages of Tracts. This was al-most the first indication of good towards this peo-ple. For many years they have been destitute of preaching, except now and then a few Sab-baths, by gentlemen from Cambridge. The re-sult is, that the church, so far as it has any character, is decidedly Unitarian, the people have become indifferent to the welfare of the soul, and so negligent as to the ordinances of religion that the very name of Shirley excited a smile except on the countenance of those who weep over such awful desolations of Zion. For a few months past the friends of Christ have been en-deavoring to do something to give the bread of life to these perishing souls. A preacher has

labored faithfully and devotedly, for some m But it was rowing against wind and tide. The meeting house has for the most part, stood empty, and closed, and those who wished to hear the gospel, have been gathered into school-house and when driven from those, into private house Every measure possible, has been adopted to make the preacher contemptible, from slander ous reports and sarcasms, down to persecuting and rendering ludicrous, the very horse on which he rode. This did not injure a preacher of the gospel, nor did it injure Christ to sneer at him as gospel, nor did it injure Christ to sneer at him as being ignorant and the son of a carpenter, but it injured his influence, and was designed so to do Yet with all the opposition to truth, and all the disadvantages with which she has been burden ed, the result of a few months' faithful labor, be been as follows.

A Sabbath School with a pretty Library, ha

been established, a Bible class instituted, monthly concert introduced, an active Tract Society formed, and on Wednesday March 12th, a new Orthodox Church organized. An Ecclesastical Council was called, & after examining the candidates, proceeded to the Universalist Meeting House, which was very kindly granted, and the exercises followed: viz — Introductory Press. the exercises followed; viz .- Intro er, by Rev. George Fisher, of Harvard; Sermon, from Micah 4: 13, by Rev. J. Todd o Groton; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. S. H. Tol-man of Dunstable; Fellowship of the churches, by Rev. R. A. Putman of Fitchburgh; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. P. Fayson, o. ster. After which the Lord's supper was administered. The exercises were highly interministered. The exercises were highly interministered. This little esting, because awfully solemn. The for her head, or a pastor to feed her with the bread of life; what is she to do? To die under the struggle which she has commenced? We trust not She has already gathered a few with her, and formed an Orthodox Society, and has opened a subscription to erect a suitable Meeting House. We trust she will not be suffered to struggle alone; many will pray for her, and, if called upon, we doubt not, will most readily extend the hand of charity. She stands in the midst of a moral des elation, & is every way deserving as well as need ing the countenance of the friends of the Redeem er. In regard to opposition, she expects to need it in abundance, but she has two sources of consolation, the first is confidence that the grea Head of the church is with her, and the second is, an equal confidence, that all things will work together for her good, so long as she is in the path of duty.

B. S. M.

THE SABBATH

A correspondent of the N.Y. Observer proposes a General Society, with a view to combine the counsels and efforts of all good men, to promote a better observance of the Sabbath, and for the suppression of those flagrant profanations of the day which are fast multiplying around us. He thinks the present is a favorable time to originate such a society, and that the movements in the Western District of that state are the commence ment of it. He would have the friends of the sabbath interchange their thoughts upon the subject, and sketch a plan of proceedings; and that those ministers & christians who may attend the anniversaries at New-York in May, should have a meeting to consult together, and bring the matter to a proper issue.

On the same subject the Editor of the Connecticut Observer makes the following remarks.—
"We would suggest to our clerical brethren whether, as the scason is approaching which, b its pleasantness, and by its business, calls fort men to violate the Sabbath, in various ways would not be well to turn the attention of their people to this subject, on the Fast now near at hand. There should be a common feeling among the friends of good order, on the necessity of guard ing the sanctity of the Sabbath; and a deep imed through the medium of united efforts on their part can decide favourably the controversy now ending, between the friends and the enemies the Sabbath. Our brethren at the West, in their convention, have set a noble example.— Will not the children of the Pilgrims follows it -We would merely suggest for consideration whether union and efficiency among us, on this subject, might not be promoted by a similar convention, at some future time."

MORE SABBATH MEASURES.

A writer in the Albany Antidote, approving the measures already taken to promote the same tification of the Sabbath in that state, suggests others in addition. "He would propose, that the corresponding committees in the principal places from Buffalo to Albany, make arrange principal ments for sending two commissioners to attend the weetings of every Synod, Presbytery, Class-is, Association and Consociation that shall be held during the present year, and get each men ber, individually, to sign an engagement to undertake himself, immediately, after his return home, or get others to undertake to procure as many subscribers as practicable in his own con gregation, and among other persons, to an en gagement to "give the PREFERENCE, in their bus iness and travelling, to such canal boats, stages, steamboats, and hackney coaches, as shall not run on the Sabbath;" and to make returns of the number of subscribers on the first day of every month, to the nearest corresponding committee that a record of these returns be kept.

The Sabbath .- By the extracts in this number from the Rochester Observer, it will be seen that the friends of the Sabbath, at the West, are no wise intimidated or disheartened by the oppos tion attempted against their measures. There is a holdness in planning, and a vigor and firmness in executing, among the christians of that region, which we wish were transplanted to this, and every part of our country. They go about their schemes with the straight forward air of a man They go about their of business, and with a determination that nothing shall divert or turn them back. This resolution is itself more than half execution. It strikes dismay into opposers, and causes the timid and the wavering to feel strong and fearless. They have learned that in a good cause, there is wealth and influence enough to secure the accomplishment of any prudent, well digested scheme, and they are not slow in putting their knowledge on this subject into practice.—The moral power of christians in union, is better appreciated, there we believe, than in any other part of our land.

At any rate, it is a force which they apply with
much skill and boldness and efficiency. It is to be the salvation of our good institutions, if they are saved-and the sooner the friends of these institutions learn to use and rely on it, the better for them and for the world. Conn. Obs.

Sabbath Schools .- The Christian Watchman mentions a new plan for the benefit of Sabbath schools, which has been adopted in one part of this Commonwealth. The towns in the vicinity are to be formed into an Association for mutual counsel. It is contemplated that the superintendents shall interchange visits to the schools that persons appointed shall visit families; and that meetings of delegates shall be held, to de-vise the most beneficial measures. In Antr a revival ty in this montus. Hopes are more have ence of the gathered prime of l motion of of a Bible gree the a

In Phil phia, to a 11th. "A delightful and in Sou tion in So more or la obtained tion, (N. constantly evening the flowing; encourage such appea

In Verm revivals in Highgate. In Troy interest.-

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China .from an A which it a below Cant the first sa dridge to a few friends several into ings, Dr. were dated leave there the meeting

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Seamen. Bristol, to a been a drea are all verily seamen. Whope soon to out Bibles, Praying-men Oh, America trust. Thin wanderers, t fold of Christ ty, is THE TIX after they le blood be found

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In Pennsyle Westmoreland associations in each consistin family and asc of the scripture curing the Bibl

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In Virginia.-agreeably disap the facts stated ter from a friet with a copy of the town or city in a not—first adopt ed in that place ety, in the year a effect.—ib. effect.—ib.
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Society have reso of their friends in destitute family
They propose to to establish bran

In Maine.-'T an effort is to b for the new cour of the success of tained.

Benevolence & the doings of a myor of the Bible ry has the follow same meeting. adopted unanim utes 1700 dols. w been increased to stances attending solemn and impreseen coming forw, sums, with tears of while the assemble priate hymns. J ment of a new era

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4: 13, by Rev. J. Todd of ting Prayer by Rev. S. H. TolFellowship of the churches, man of Fitchburgh; and ConRev. P. Passon of Leonic. Rev. P. Payson, of Leomin the Lord's supper was adexercises were highly interwully solemn. This little s alone. Without a sheet stor to feed her with the bread to do? To die under the as commenced? We trust not. ered a few with her, and Society, and has opened a suitable Meeting House. be suffered to struggle alone; her, and, if called upon, we t readily extend the hand of ds in the midst of a moral desway deserving as well as need-of the friends of the Redeemosition, she expects to meet she has two sources of conconfidence that the great is with her, and the nce, that all things will work od, so long as she is in the B. S. M.

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REVIVALS.

In Antrim, N. H.—A correspondent in Antrim, N. H. writes us as follows. "In May last, a revival commenced in the Presbyterian Society in this town, and was progressive for several months. In October, 52 persons were admitted into the Church, and in February 27 others. Hopes are entertained that twenty or thirty more have been brought under the saving influence of the Gospel. Most of the persons thus gathered into the Christian Church, are in the prime of life. Among the means which have every prime of life. Among the means which have evidently contributed to these results, may be mentioned the formation of a Society for the promotion of Temperance; and the establish of a Bible Class, which excited in a pleasing de gree the attention of the young."

In Philadelphia.-The N. Y. Observer has the following extract of a letter from Philadel-phia, to a geotleman in New York, Lated March phia, to a gentleman in New York, uated March 11th. "Appearances in this city are now very delightful; especially in the Northern Liberties and in Southwark. In Mr. Hoover's congregation in Southwark, as many as 80 persons are more or less impressed; about 25 of whom have obtained a hope. In Mr. Patterson's congregation, (N. L.) the inquiry meetings have been constantly increasing from the first, and last evening the number who attended was more than 100. The prayer-room below was full to overflowing; and every thing appeared solemn and encouraging. In Mr. Livington's congregation the excitement is increasing, and 50 or 60 attend the Inquiry Meetings. The whole city seems to be moved. I have never before seen in it such appearances of a general revival." such appearances of a general revival."

In Vermont. - The Walpole Museum mentions revivals in Bakersfield, Swanton, St. Albans and In Troy, Rensellaer Co. N. Y .- We learn that the religious state of things in that city is full of interest. - W. Rec.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

China .- The N. Y. Observer mentions letters from an American sea-captain in China, from which it appears he had hoisted the Bethel Flag on board his ship at Whampoa, about 12 miles below Canton, where all the shipping lies. On the first sabbath he read a sermon of Dr. Dod-dridge to about 40 hearers. He found there a few friends to the Redeemer's cause, and had several interviews with them on Sabbath evenings, Dr. Morrison being present. His letters were dated in October last. He was soon to leave there; and then, for aught that appeared, the meetings would be suspended.

The Baptist missionaries at Calcutta, Messrs. James Penny, J. Thomas, W. H. Pearce, and George Pearce, in a joint communication to the Missionary Society in England, have stated amongst other discouragements, their want of Euopean fellow-laborers, who, to a warm and godly zeal, unite the prudence and discretion essential in a missionary. They are, however, not discouraged. The press under their direction continues to be increasingly active, and is en-lightening, by the word which it sends forth, the darkened minds of the natives of India.

Seamen.-A letter from S. Prust, Esq. of Bristol, to a friend in New York, says: "It has been a dreadful winter for the shipping. are all verily guilty concerning our brethren, the seamen. We are making new exertions; and I hope soon to say that no ship leaves the port without Bibles, books and Tracts, in abundance. Praying-men and officers are on the increase. Oh, American Christians! be faithful to your trust. Think of-pray for-and aid these poor wanderers, that they may be brought into the fold of Christ. Now, while you have opportunity, is THE TIME; you may never see them again, after they leave your shores. Let not their blood be found on your skirts." N. Y. Obs.

The New Era .- The accounts of the enlargement of contributions to the mission cause in this country, are producia; a similar impulse on Christians in England.

Welsh Baptists .- The Principality of Wales contains two hundred and sixteen Baptist churches besides Monmouthshire, most of the churches of which are Welsh. To supply these churches the state are 140 ordered and an income the churches are 140 ordered and an income the churchest are 140 ordered and an income the churchest are 140 ordered and an income the churchest are 140 ordered and 140 ordere ches there are 140 ordained ministers, and ten unordained. Of these ministers sixteen bear the name of Jows, twelve the name of Evans, fifteen the name of Davis, twelve that of Williams, fifthe name of Davis, twelve that of Williams, fif-teen that of Thomas, &c. The celebrated Christ-mas Evans, whose specimen of Welsh preaching has been so often quoted and admired, was for thirty-six years Pastor of the church Llangefini or Ebenezer, in Anglesea.—Col. Star.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

In Pennsylvania .- The Bible Association of Westmoreland county, Pa. has organized subassociations in every township, 16 in number, each consisting of 5 members; to visit every family and ascertain those which are destitute scriptures, and to solicit donations for procuring the Bibles which may be wanted.

Legacy to the Bible Society of Virginia.-We are informed by a letter from a gentleman in Petersburgh; that the late Mrs. Clarke of Chesterfield county, gave Two Hundred Dollars as legacy to the Bible Society of Virginia.

In Virginia. - Many of our readers will be agreeably disappointed—perhaps surprised—by the facts stated in the subjoined extract of a letter from a friend. The Resolution, to supply with a copy of the Bible, all the destitute in any town or city in our country, was, if we mistake not—first adopted in Petersburg. It was adopted in that place by the Young Men's Bible Society, in the year 1822, and carried into immediate effect.—ib.

fect .- ib.

1bid .- The Directors of the Wheeling Bible Boid.—The Directors of the Wheeling Bible Society have resolved, relying upon the assistance of their friends in other towns, to supply every destitute family in that county within one year. They propose to employ an exploring agent, and to establish branch societies in different places.

In Maine. - The Christian Mirror states, that an effort is to be made to form a Bible So for the new county of Waldo, on the 26th inst. of the success of which no doubt can be enter

Benevolence & Joy .- We mentioned last week the doings of a meeting at Lexington, Ky. in favor of the Bible cause. The Western Luminary has the following statement concerning the same meeting. "The resolutions were then adopted unanimously. In less than forty min-utes 1700 dols. were subscribed, which has since een increased to near 2000 dolls. The circumstances attending this meeting were singularly solemn and impressive. Old and young were seen coming forward subscribing their different seen coming forward subscribing their cheeks, sums, with tears of joy flowing down their cheeks, while the assembly were solemnly singing appropriate hymns. Joy seemed to beam in every face. We have no doubt this is the commencement of a new era in the church of Kentucky and all the west."

Kittredge's Address .- Ar. edition of this address on Intemperance, to consist of 10,000 copies, is about to be put to press at Rochester, N. Y. An edition of 5,000 was printed at Canandaigua in October last, says the Observer, and the whole was disposed of in a few weeks. The editor of that paper, after having read a great number of other publications on the same subject, concurs other publications on the same subject, concurs with a correspondent who says, he "never saw work in any measure to compare with it.

Days of Fasting.—In Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, April 3. In Connecticut, April 4. In Vermont, April. 9.

The Presbytery of Rochester have approved the proposal, for setting apart the last Thursday of the present month "as a day of fasting and prayer for our country and the world;" and have recommended the observance of the day to all the churches under their care. Their addresses is published at length in the Rochester Observer

Observer.

The proprietors of Christ Church in this city, have given a unanimous invitation to the Rev. Horatio Potter, to become the assistant minister of their church, as colleague with Rev. Mr. Eaton, and he has accepted the invitation. Mr. P. is brother of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rector of St. Paul's Church, in this city. Paul's Church, in this city.

LADIES' MEETING.

We have the pleasure to announce the commencement of spirited efforts by the Ladies of this city, to provide clothing for the suffering Greeks. On Wednesday afternoon, they assembled agreeably to notice at Pantheon Hall. This to room soon became full, and many were compelled to see . An adjournment took place to the church in Hollis Street, which was nearly filled, both below and in the galler. Rev. Mr. Wisner presided; Rev. Mr. Gannet acted as ork and opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. Mr. Pla pont read portions of an address which Dr. Howe had delibered at New-York on a similar occasion; Dr. H. having himself left the city before he knew that this meeting was contemplated. Addresses were then made by the ontemplated. Addresses were then made by Messrs. Jenks, Potter, Knowles, L. Beecher Nev. Messrs. Jenks, Potter, Knowles, L. Beecher and Mafit. The Ladies then passed several resolutions, appointed committees, and established depositories for the reception of cloth, money and ready made clothing. Deep sympathy seemed to pervade the assembly, and we antieipate a noble contribution from the generous Ladies of Boston.

dies of Boston.

Religious and Miscellaneous Reading Room.—Mr. Amos Haskell has entered into arrangements to establish a Reading Room, in which many of the most interesting periodicals and newspapers of the country, besides many religious and literary transatlanile journals may be open to perusal at an expense much less than the ordinary assessments of any other reading room in this city. The design of the proprietor is to furnish the leading periodicals and newspapers of every religious denomination in the United States—a suitable proportion of literary and scientific Reviews and Journals—a good selection of the best mercantile papers in the Union, & a variety of moral and miscellaneous publications. A retired and commodious room is now fitting up at the head of the first slight of stairs, No. 11, Market street, which will be open every day, Sundays excepted, from sunrise in the morning to half past nue in the uvening for the accommodation of subscribers. The annual subscription will not exceed five dollars, and, if the design is generally patronized, may be much lower. All the al subscription will not exceed five dollars, and, if the design is generally patronized, may be much lower. All the clergy of the city, are to be presented with free cards of admission.—We strongly recommend Mr. Haskell's plan and his selection of publications so far as it has been made, to the attention and patronage of all our friends in the city who have leisure for miscellaneous reading; and more especially to the younger portion, whose time may be very profitably spent in such a room.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.
The number for March has appeared. Contents. Miscellaneous Articles. Public Education in France. University of Paris. Primary School System in Boston. Do. of Maryland. Suggestions to Parents on Female Education. French Society for Elementary Instruction.—Recieves. Jameson's Grammar of Rhetoric. Gallaudet's Address at the opening of the Female Seminary in Hartford.—Intelligence. Teacher's Guide and Parents' Assistant. Common Schools in the State of New York. Indian Schools in the U. States.—Notices. Morks in the Department of Education. Mental Guide. Emerson's Questions on Geodrich's History of the United States.—Cubi's Traductour Francois. Frost's Easy Reader. Books for Children. Evening Hours. Juvenite Philosophers. Well spent Hours.

Well spent Hours.

NOTICES.

Female Seminary at Wethersfield.—This institution will be open, in the ensuing season, during two quarters of 12 weeks each, separated by a vacation of 3 weeks. The first quarter will commence on the third Wednesday in April, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Introductory lecture at 10. [Advertisement, which we regret has been mislaid, next week 1

Ipswich Academy for Males, will be opened on the 23d of April. The building is nearly one fourth of a mile from Miss Grant's Female Academy.

Mount Pleasant Institution .- Messrs. Colton and Felween have given notice, that they have limited the number fundants beyond alteration to one hundred; and that they are raised the annual charge from \$200 to \$250.

Brown University.—From the annual catalogue it appears that the whole number at present attached to the University is 98; viz: Sentors, 27; Juniors, 25; Sophomores, 20: and Freshmen, 20. The Faculty consists of a mores, 26: and Freshmen, 20. The Faculty consists of a President, 9 Professors, and 2 Tutors. A very complete gymnasium, with every variety of apparatus for exercise, has lately been erected on the College grounds. Brown University was founded as far back, we believe, as 1769, since which time it has graduated 1119 students. Under the auspices of its present head, it has received a new impulse, and is now in a very flourishing condition.

[Am. Traveller.

University of Oxford, England.—The members of ovocation are 2302; total members on the books, 4923. University of Cambridge, England.—Members of the Senate, 1951; total members on the boards, 4990.

Ordained, on the 12th inst. Rev. ASAHEL BIGELOW Ordained, on the 12th inst. Rev. Asamel. Bigglow, as Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church in Walpole. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gay of Bridgewater; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bigelow of Rochester; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk of Wrentham; Charge by Rev. Dr. Beecher of Boston; Right Hand of Fellswship by Rev. Mr. Cogswell of Dedham; Addres to the Church and people by Rev. Mr. Green of Boston, and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ide ef Medway.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by Willias & Rand, at the Office of the Boston Recorder. Price One Dollar a year in ad. COSTENTS OF NO. 38. Narrative. The pleasure of being able to Read.—The Nursery. The Little Peace Maker.—The Sabbath

Naturative. The pleasure of being able to Read.—The Naturative. The Little Peace Maker.—The Sabbath School: Little William and the Sweep.—Religion. The Youth who loved Earth mere than Heaven. The Scriptures.—Natural History. The Stork.—Youth's Companion. Politeness. Letter from a Teacher of Indian Children.—Miscellany. The Bees. Sleep. Immortality.—Poetry. Waiting for the Harvesters. About Work & Play. What are Riches. Contents of No. 39.

Dialogue. Mother and Eliza, on "What cannot be done."—Morality. Fluid Respect.—The Sabbath School. The Roy and his Kite.—Natural History. The Bear. The Tiger and the Mirror.—Learning. Lazy Richard.—Miscellany. The Infant Prisoner. Study indispensable to Greatness. Amable trait in the character of Lindley Murray.—Ambition. Dowry. Love.—Youth's Companion. A Short Sermon.—Poetry. To my Bird, Adelaide. Verses to Little Margaret.

SEE WHAT CHILDREN CAN DO. Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the Youth's Companion, dated —, Upper Canada, Feb. 26, 1828.

panion, dates —, Upper Canada, Feb. 20, 1825.

"My little boy, 7, and his sister, 9 years old, are so well pleased with their paper, that they have gone among their little friends and obtained ten additional subscribers for the Youth's Companion for one year, and collected ten dollars to pay for them in advance, which I now inclose and request you to forward them with the Recorder."

A DIFFICULTY.

Many persons have paid for the Youth's Companion, Vol. I, and directed it to be sent to Children, but have not given any directions as to the Second Volume .- Now the difficulty is, we know not who the persons are that paid for the First Volume, nor whether the Second Volume is wanted. To relieve us from this difficulty, we wish all such persons would forward the pay in advance for the Second Volume immediately, or give information, postage free, if they wish the paper stopped. The First Vol. will be completed on the 16th May.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We have little space left for the proceedings of the National Legislature; and hardly enough offinished business to fill that little. As an apology for a detailed account, we present our readers with the following extract of a letter, written on the 7th inst. to the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. It seems to be from a member and is therefore authentic. "We have reached the thirteenth week of the Session, and the whole number of bills which have passed Congress is five; three private and two public. The Senate has been more industrious than the House. It has sent down a great number of bills; many more than it has received. The Tariff bill is under discussion—the debates on the subject are, a syet, necessarily formal and rather heavy. They will acquire more interest daily as they proceed."

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

New Ministry in England.—There has been another change in the British ministry, its which tory principles have prevailed. The following are the members of the new cabinet. First Lord of the Treasury, the Duke of Wellington—President of the Coucit. Lord Bathurst—Lord Chancellor, Ld. Lynhurst—Lord Privy Seal, Ld. Eilenborough—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn—Master of the Artillery, Ld. Beresford—Minister of the Interior, Mr. Peel.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ld. Dudley—President of the Board of Control, Ld. Melville—President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Grant—Clancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Ld. Aberdeen—Master of the Mint, Mr. Herries—Minister of War, Ld. Palmerston.

Ministers not in the Cabinet.—Grand Admiral, the Duke of Clarence—Judge Advocate General, Sir John Becket—Commissary of the Worlds and Forests, Mr. C. Arbuthnot—Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. T. F. Lewis—Paymaster General, Mr. W. Fitzgerald.

Under Secretaries of State—Mr. Philips and Mr. Wm. Peel—to the Colonies, Mr. Stay—to Foreign Affairs, Ld. Howard de Walden, and Mr. Bakehouse—to the Treasury, Mr. Planta and Mr. Dawson—Solicitor General, Sir N. Tyndall—Lord Leutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Anglesea—Secretary Gen!. Mr. Lamb.

The tables of Parliament are crowded with petitions

glessa—Secretary Gen'l. Mr. Lamb.

The tables of Parliament are crowded with petitions against the Test Act, and for Catholic emancipation.

A complete clange has taken place in the Russian Ministry, the particulars of which are not known, but it is said to have arisen from differences on the question of war with

Turkey.
Thames Turnel.—It is doubtful whether this great wor Thames Thinet.—It is doubtful whether this great work will ever be accomplished. A second irruption took place on the 12th of January which caused the death of six men. The company, however, have ordered the work to proceed.

Above 2001nfant Schools have been established in Great Britain the pist year. They are excellent nurseries for the Church.

The Time, London newspaper, is now printed off by

The Times, London newspaper, is now printed off by an engine, by which the astonishing number of four thousand copies are produced from the press in an hour.

A collection of 43,000 dissertations on law, formed by a celebrated jurist, was advertised in Germany not long since. They make nearly 3000 volumes in quarto.

It is calculated that there are upwards of 80,000 Deaf and Dumb is Europe alone. A Journal, for the benefit of those unfortunate beings, has been established in France.

Lord Codrane has returned to England from Greece. He considered the war as substantially at an end; the Hellas frigate, and the correctes had been last up at Hydra. The Egyptians were retiring from the Morea, as fast as their means of conveyance would admit. Troops to the number of 15,000 had sailed from Alexandria, and \$000 envised in the defeated for the return of the second sailed from Alexandria, and 8000 remained in the different fortresses, in the most wretched and destitute condition. The Egyptians have loss 12,000 men since they entered the Morea, either by the sword, disease, or famine.

In Spain a conspiracy had been discovered at Saragossa, evacuate Cadiz and that the government was forming a force of 8,000 men to take the place of the French troops. The prime leader of the Catalonia Insurrection, Jep del

Central America.—The Government troops under the command of Cerda, defeated the rebel troops under Ordonez, in Leon, and took possession of the city. Ordone: fled by way of the Pacific, and arrived at St. Salvador year by way of the Fracine, and arrived at St. Salvador bulsequently, a severe action took place between the gov-ernment army under Gen. Cascara, and the insurgents of St. Salvador, in St. Ana.— After the event, the command red the manufacture demanded a subjects of hostilities and surrendered his aword to Gen. Cascara, who humane and surrendered his aword to Gen. Cascara, who humanely agreed to an armistice. On the following day, the Salvadoreans received a reinforcement, looke the armistice, and recommenced heatilities, by assassinating the people of St. Ana, without sparing the women or children. Cascara thereipon retired with his army, by order of the government, to avoid a surprise. He had, however, been reinforced, and was able to operate with success. Mer. Adv.

Buenos Ayres.—The Buenos Ayrean Government appears to have revoked its secret blockade instructions respecting Brazil—which were a copy of those formerly in force against Spain. The revocation regarded all neutrals as well as the U. S.; but our Ckarge d' Affaires appears to have been the first or only complainant—and his request was immediately complied with.

Letters from Java, of Oct. 5, announce that the truce agreed on between the Native Powers and the Dutch Government, had been broken, and that hostilities had again commenceed on the 20th of Sept.

A file of Vera Cruz papers to the 18th ult. inclusive, mention no occurrences of interest in Mexico. The letters state that the country was becoming more tranquil, and affairs were in a better state than at the previous

An account is given of the assasination of Mr. Reiley, the British Consul at Gautemala, on the 3d of December. He was barbarously murdered by some of his own servants, natives of that place, whose object was to rob him of

The Quebec Gazette of the 3d inst. says-We had a very heavy fail of snow last night. Nowithstanding the very little which fell in the early part of the season, it has lately accumulated to the depth of ahout four feet upon an average. The weather, however, has been mild. The first vicinity last week, and wild goes have migrated past this place towards the north.

DOMESTIC.

Election in New-Hampshire.—The returns received render *. probable that the Hon. John Bell is elected Governor, by 2 or 3000 majority over Gen. Pierce, the present Governor. Mr. B. is friendly to the national administration; Gen. P. is considered favorable to Gen. Jackson. The Daily Advertiser says: "There are twelve senatorial districts. districts, each choosing one senator. In Districts No. 1. 2, and 4, Messrs. Parsons, Piumer, and Burgin, the ad-2, and 4, Messrs. Parsons, Piumer, and Burgin, the administration candidates, are probably chosen, in opposition to Messrs. Greenlesf, Brodhead, and Hill. In No. 5, 6, 7, 9, and 11, Messrs. Bartlett, Hoit, Wallace, Parker, and Poole, administration candidates, are probably elected. In No. 8, Mr. Emerson the Jackson candidate is probably elected. Of the five counsellors, Messrs. Boardman, Peirce, Lord, and Keith, administration candidates, are probably elected, and Mr. Harvey the Jackson candidates for Hillsborough."

Massachusetts Nominations .-- A meeting of members of the Legislature have nominated Governor Lincoln and Massachusetts Nominations. ... A metting of members of the Legislature have nominated Governor Lincols and Licut. Gov. Wikthrof for re-election: The "Statesman" nominates the Hon. Marcus Morton of Taunton, for the office of Governor, and the Hoa. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield, for Licut. Governor.

Massachusetts Senators .- The following members of Massachusetts Senators.—The following members of the present Senate have declined a re-election. Messrs. Mills, (President,) Williams, of Bristol; Kendali and Tufte, of Worcester; Phillips, Sturgus, Russell and Lor-ing, of Suffolk; Phelps and Billings, of Hampshire; and Jewett, of Middlesex.

Massachusetts Board of Directors of Railways.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln, Nathan Hale, Thomas W.
Ward, Daniel P. Parker, Stephen White, William Foster, G.Bond, Royal Makepeace and David Henshaw, Esqs. Expenses of Legislation. The pay rolls of the Massa chusetts Legislature at the last two sessions, was \$62,068 of the preceding Legislature 41,459. The greatest amoust of any preceding year, since the separation of Maine, wa \$30,752.

Warren Bridge .- We understand that the ground or Warren Bridge.—We understand that the ground on which the Governor considers this bill as varying in principle, from that of the last year, is that the bridge now preposed to be erected is not to be a free bridge; and that it is authorized not for the purpose of relieving the public from the payment of toll, but for the purpose of affording the further accommodation, which the legislature have assumed that the public convenience requires. His excellency has therefore, we understand, caused to be entered upon the journal of the Council, a declaration, importing that his assent to the bill is given on the supposition that the toll assent to the bill is given on the supposition that the toll will be exacted on the new bridge, after it shall have reverted to the State, during the continuance of the charter of the old bridge.

of the old bridge.

N. E. Boundary. A resident of Houlton has gone to Portland, with a position of a number of the inhabitants of that place and vicinity, to the Executive of Maine, praying for protection against the usurped authority and oppressive acts of the government of the Colony of New Brunswick.

Jesterson College.—We have before us a catalogue of the officers and students of Jesterson College, Canonshurgh, Pa. from which it appears that this Institution is in a flourishing condition. The students of the Senior Class are 29 in number; the Junior 34; the Sophomore 29; the Freshmen 8; Preparatory School 22—total 124. The number of students in the Medical Department, located at Philadelphia, is about 129—which makes the whole number connected with the college 244. The price of boarding at Canonsburgh is from \$1 to \$1 50 per week; tuition \$10 per session, in advance.

Scholar's Quarterly Journal.—Mr. Emerson Davis, preceptor of Westfield Academy, Mass. has issued the first number of a periodical work with this title. The design is to cultivate and gratify a taste for the sciences, and to excite a spirit of inquiry concerning them. The price is 50 cents a year.

Many of the students of Middlebury College, Vermont, have formed themselves into a society by the name of The Mechanical descriptions of Middlebury College, vermont, have formed themselves into a society by the name of The

have formed themselves into a society by the name of The Mechanical Association of Middlebury College, for the

Mechanical Association of Middlebury College, for the purpose of securing to its members regular, manly and useful exercise. The officers of the College give their sanction to the project, and have made arrangements for a suitable work-shop, necessary tools, and the appointment of an Agent. This is in imitation of the plan some time since adopted at the Theological Seminary, Andover. since adopted at the Theological Seminary, Andover.

An Infant School Society was formed in Albany on the 27th ult: about 200 ladies and gentiemen being present.

Boston and Liverpool Packets.—The two packets, belonging to the Boston and Liverpool line, which arrived here on Wednesday, brought full freights of valuable goods. We understand that the freight of the New England, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 26, exceeded that of the Britannia, one of the New York packets, which is a ship of near 600 tons. The New England's cargo is the most excusive and valuable which has left the port of Liverpool since the spring of 1822. The Brookline has also a voluable cargo. These facts, my think, show that the establishment of this regular line of packets will have a favourable influence on the trade of this place.—Dai. Adv.

The Steam-boat Amazon, arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Steam-boat Amazon, arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, 26th February, from New-Orleans, with 258 tons of frieight, and 342 deck and 70 cabin passengers!

and 342 deck and 70 cabin passengers!

The Braxilian Government is said to be offended with the Commander of the U. ship of war Boston, for going to Buenos Ayres, or with the manner of her going, and has given notice that no more stores for the U. S. vessels of war can be landed in Brazil free of duty.

Shakers.—The legislature of Kentucky have passed an act, the principal object of which is to authorize suits against the Shakers, who have been almost beyond the reach of law, because of the nature of their association, the number of their members, etc. Process may be served upon the heads or agents of such community, instead of serving it upon each individual member.—[Fitts. Spec.

The Alleghany River is susceptible of steam-boat navigation, most probably as high as Watren. The Wm. D. Dunean recently ascended that river to Oil Creek Furnace, which is eight miles above Franklin, and about 148 above Pittsburg.—[ib.

Money and Trade.—We have it from good authority.

Money and Trade.-We have it from good authority that within 60 days, nearly a million and a half of dollars have been loaned by the Boston and Salem banks, to Providence and New-York houses.

Boston Statesman. The imports into Philadelphia from foreign countries, i 1827, amounted to 12,161,368 dollars, of which 261,032 do

Jars only were in foreign vessels.

Dog Mill.—An ingenious Mechanic, Mr. Mathias, of this city, has in operation in King-street, a Mill for sawing timber for Sashes and Window Blinds; driven not by timber for Sashes and Window Blinde; driven not by steam power, nor water, nor cattle power, but by Bog power. Four dogs belong to the establishment. They are worked two at a time, for about fifteen minutes, when the team is taken off, and a relay of the two other dogs put to labor. They travel on the circumference of the inside of a wheel about 12 or 15 feet in diameter, which gives motion to the machinery which drives a circular saw with great velocity. It requires some days, and some art to break a dog in. It is really amusing to observe the sagacity of these animals. They are taught a practical legant of these naminals. They are taught a practical tesson that industry is necessary to animal welfare. The cost of keeping four dogs is estimated at only 60 per day.

Troy Sentinet.

Mr. Lyman, of Manchester, Ct., has obtained a patent or an improvement in the construction of the hubs of car-inge wheels, which, as far as we are able to form an opinon, will be found very useful and important. The lox is nade in such a manner as to exclude dust from the axle, and at the same time to retain the oil much longer than atter to be supplied, it can be done without taking off the

Mr. Robinson has come to Boston, to complete his en-

All. Robinson has come to Boston, to complete his engagements for lighting the city with gas. The erection of Gas Works has been commenced at Copp's Hill.

Aid to the Greeks.—The Gentlemen of New-York, as well as the Ladies, are making collections for the suffering Greeks. They have invited Dr. Howe to return to that city to plead their cause; and perhaps visit Albany and the line of the canal for the same purpose. A gentleman of Rochester has sent to the Committee 20 barrels of flour.

Rochester has sent to the Committee 20 barrels of flour. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who has recently returned to this city from Greece, proposes to publish a "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution."

We are gratified in being enabled to state, (says the Baltimore American) that on Saturday a bill unanimously passed both branches of the Maryland Legislature, appropriating the annual sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, for the education of the deof and dumb citizens of the State. Anti-Slavery Societies .- At the last annual meeting of

Anti Slavery Societies.—At the last annual meeting of the delegates from these Societies, information was received of 130 Societies, containing 6625 members. Of these Societies, 106 are located in Slave-holding states. This enumeration is exclusive of 10 or 12 in Illinois, from which no late information had been received.

The Manumission Society of N. York, have taken measures to send a Memorial to Congress during its present sension, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

A poor laboring man, with a family, in this country, has recently received information from Great Britain that ne has become heir to an estate valued at \$45,000. He is an emigrant from England. Colonel Ambrose H. Sevier has been elected to Con-

gress from the Arkansas Territory, to supply the vac-occasioned by the death of the Hon. H. W. Conway. he vacanc On Saturday last we had a more severe snow han has been experienced here during the winter. succeeded by clear skies and mild atmosphere.

Earthquake at Washington.— A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at the Capital on Sabbath evening, March 9. It was strong enough to shake furniture in the houses. Two shocks were felt at Baltimore, about the same time.

Sudden Departure of Eminent Men.—It is a very

Sudden Departure of Eminest Men.—It is a very singular fact, that within a short time, the following distinguished men have died almost instantaneously, viz. William Pinkney, and Robert G. Harper, of Baltimore, William P. Van Ness, and Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, Riehard Stockton, of Princeton, New-Jersey, and Govenor Clinton, at Albany. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Hurper, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Emmett, were practising lawyers, of the most distinguished talents in the profession. Mr. Van Ness, and Govenor Clinton had both belonged to the bar, but had left the practice for a good many years. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Emmett died in term time, and whilst laboriously engaged in professional business, an excessive attention to which probably contributed to their sudden decease. ontributed to their sudden decease.

contributed to their sudden decease.

Remarkable Deaths.—Died at Charleston, S. C. Brig.
Gen. Geddes, formerly Govenor of that state. He died very suddenly by apoplexy, March 4th, and was buried March 6th. His brigade had bees ordered to parade for review and exercise on the 6th. This order was countermanded, and on the same day the troops performed his timeral honors. On the day of his death his eldest son, John Geddes, Jr. Eqq., though in feeble health, went in to view his father's corpus. He was so overcome by the catastrophe that he survived but a few hours, and was carried to the grave at the same time with his father.

We learn, by the Albany papers, that Lieut. Gov. Pitch-

We learn, by the Albany papers, that Lieut. Gov.Pitcher, General Root, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Tolcott, Attorney General, are all dangerously ill at that place. A Warning to Parents.—On the evening of Feb, 2S, a man in Massena, N. Y. lett his house in company with his wife, leaving three small children fastened in. During their absence the house was discovered to be on fire, the door was broken open, and on searching the children were all found.—One was already dead—the two others were so hadly burned that one died in a few hours, and the other on Saturday .- N. Y. Obs.

Fire.—On the morning of the 6th inst. the ropewalk of Mr. John Dresser, of Castine, Me. was consumed by fire. Loss about §3000; no insurance.

Lotteries.—The grant of the Legislature of Pennsylva-nia to raise \$150,000 for the Union Canal by lotteries, has cost the people the enormous sum of three millions, five hundred and fifty-one thousand, eight hundred and thirty three dollars.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed an act adopting a general ticket for choosing Electors of President and

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "A Plain Man," should give us his real name, as specher for the correctness of his statements.

MARRIAGES,
In this city, Mr. Andrew McIntire, to Miss Sally
Reaves, daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel R.; Mr.
Aivin McMaster, to Miss Elizabeth Booth; Mr. Henry
B. Townsond, to Miss Frances V. Clark; Mr. Samuel
Darling, to Miss Eliza Miles; Mr. Leonard Rodgers, to
Miss Ann Tufts; Dr. F. F. O'Neill, to Mrs. Charlotte
Warner.

Miss Ann Tutts; Dr. F. F. O'Neill, to Mrs. Charlotte Warner.
In Cambridge, Mr. William Torrey, to Miss Ellen Au-gusta Goodnow.—In Dedham, Capt. Friend Drake, to Miss Sarah Swift.—In Leomister, Mr. J. Shua Turner, to Miss Mary Petts.—In Lancaster, Dea. Jones Lane, to Miss Lydia Wait.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Benjamin Callender, 62; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Richards, 25; Mrs. Loursa L. Sewail, wife of Mr. Benj. S. 28; Mr. Alpheus Allen, 36; at the General Hospital, Mrs. Margaret Rowe, 42; Mrs. Rebecca Phillips, 51; Mrs. Jane Cook, 28; Mr. William Fullerton, 33; Mr. Joseph Butler, 29; Mr. Thomas Cushing, 35; Mr. Rosel Martin, 26; Mrs. Elizabeth Neville, 37; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, 55; Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. ThomasHolden, 44; Mr. Barsey Cook, 23; Mr. Henry B. Curtis, 52. In Dorchester, Mr. Nathan Baker, 30.—In West Cambridge, Mrs. Lucy H. Gay, 29.—In Needham, Mr. Eleazer Fuller, 82.—In Natick, Mr. Joseph Leach, 60.—In Salem, Mr. Moses Cross, 50.—In Lincoln, Mr. William Cole, 22.—In Lexington, Mr. Elijah Lawrence, 40.—In Conasset, Mrs. Deborah Nichols, 63, wife of Capt. Nasman N.—In Hanover, Sth March, Mr. Pere Jacob, 62.—In West Bridgewater, Mr. Caleb Copeland, 63.—In Seckank, Mr. James Kent, 88.—In Taunton, Mr. Joshua Williams, 69.—In Provincetown, Capt. Samuel Kilborn, late master of sch. Rapid, of Newburyport, 31.

In Addison, Vt. Mrs. Mary Ann Swift, widow of the late Rev. Job Swift, D. Di of Bennington, 78.

On the 7th of August last, near Washington, in the state of Mississippi, Rev. John Firld, hate of Atwater, Portage county, Ohio, and a native of Hardwick, in Massachusetts, in the 48th year of his age. He had heen some time previous in that region of country, engaged in this instruction of youth, and preaching the gospel to some of its

chusetts, in the 48th year of his age. He had been some time previous in that region of country, engaged in the instruction of youth, and preaching the gospel to some of its destitute congregations. In consequence of special exposure, too great for his feeble constitution to endure, he fell a victim to a disease incident to that climate and suddenly expired among strangers, at a great distance from his bereaved family, who are now left to mourn his loss. W. Rec. In Easton, on the 3d inst. Miss Rachel Bryant, in the 17th year of her age.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Summer Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 21st of May.—Except in case of sickness we charge will be made for less than the whole term; and as all the classes in the different branches will be immedialetly formed, it will be a serious disadvantage to say pupil to delay entering effect the commencement of the term. Seven teachers will be employed in the different branches of instruction, and lectures and experiments in Chemistry afid Philosophy may be expected.

For the accommodation of those from abroad, a large and central establishment has been secured, and a respectable gentleman and lady engaged to take the superintendance of it. The teachers will board at this place, and will thus have the care of the manners and general deportment of those boarding with them both at school and at home. During the past season occasional opportunities have been afforded to those members of the Seminary, of a suitable age, to meet the best society of the place, and as this arrangement is considered beneficial, it will be continued the ensuing season.

TERMS.

Tuition in all English branches \$12, for the term of 22 weeks.

Tuition in all English branches \$12, for the term of 22

Music, \$20 per do.
French, Italian, or Latin. - 12 each per do.
Drawing, 8 per do.
March 21.

KELLY'S FIRST AND SECOND SPELLING BOOKS.
LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59, Washington St. LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59, Washington St., publish Keliy's 1st Spelling Book, at 1 dollar per dozen, for beginners, and the 2nd Spelling Book, at 2 dolls, per dozen, for more advanced learners. They are introduced into numerous Schools, and a confidence is felt, that the more they are examined, the higher opinion will be entertained of their merits. The marks and directions for pronunciation are simple and unembarrassed. Numerous testimonies have been received in their favour. The following has just been received from the President of Watarville College.

College.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands.—Having lately perused
Mr. Kelley's Spelling Books with considerable attention. I do not hesitate to say, that I think them on the whole, superior to any other publications of the kind which I have seen. Yours, JEREMIAH CHAPLIN.

NEW PAMPHLET.

JUST published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47, Washington Street, Boston, More than One Hundred Scriptural and inconfrovertible arguments for believing in the Supreme Dixinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Price 6 1-4 cents single; 66 cents a do:

DAVIES' SERMONS. DAVIES' SERMONS.

JUST received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Boston, Sermons on Important Subjects, by the late reverend and pious Samuel Davies, A. M. some time President of the College of New-Jersey. To which are prefixed, Memoirs and Character of the Author, and Two Sermons on occasion of his death, by the Rev. Drs. Clibbons and Finley. Fourth American Edition, containing all the author's sermons over published. In three Volumes, Svo. March 21. March 21.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 79 Washington street, keep constantly for sale, a great assortment of Theological Books, among which are the following:

Horne's Introduction, 4v. the cheap edition. §S.

Dwight's Theology, 4 volumes.

Davies Sermons, a new edition in 2 vols. containing all the authors Sermons ever published.

Biblical do. by Storr & Flatt.

Jahn's Introduction to the New Testamant, I v. Do. Biblical Archaeology, Croly on Apocalypse, very much improved. Henry's Commentary, v. 5, now ready.
Do. Miscellaneous Works, 1 v. 4to.
Theophylact's 4 Gospels, a Commentator of the 11th

Century. Saurin's Sermons, a new & cheap edition, complete in I v. Saurin's Sermons, a new & cheap count Burkit on the New Testament. Milton's Treatise, 2v. Hannam's Pulput Assistant, 3v. 18mo. Lowth's Isaiah—Do. Lectures. Tillotson's whole works, 10v.

Yitringa on Issiah, Iv. folio,
And a great variety of the best Books, on very liberal
rms. "Any books not on hand furnished at short notice.
March 21.

6 w MEMOIRS

OF PERSONS EMINENT FOR PLETY. JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street, has for balle at reasonable prices the following books: Mackenzie's Life of Calvin, a new edition with a portrait. Torsule at reasonate prices the tollowing books: Mackecoxie's Life of Calvin, a new edition wish a portrait.
Bowers' Life of Luther. Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers.
Brainerd's Life. Henry Martyn's Memoirs. Fisk's
Life. Parsons' Memoirs. Life of Capt. Wilson, a converted Deist. Mrs. Huntington's Memoirs. Mrs. Romsay's Life. Urquhart's Memoirs. Henry Kirke White's
Remains. Durant's Remains. Andrew Fuller's Memoirs.
Spencer's Life. Jane Taylor's Memoirs. Abigail Bailey's
Life. John Clement. Remains of Mrs. Elizateth Smith.
Susanna Anthony, by Dr. Hopkins. Life of President
Styles. Memoirs of Mrs. Carter. Fuller's Pearce.
Whitfield's Memoirs. Huntington's Bank of Faith.
Brown's Remains. Scott's Force of Truth. Scott's Life.
Edwards' Life. Marsden's Memoirs. Life of Atwell.
Meickle's Remains. Burnet's Earl of Rochester. Life of
Longden. Eliot's Memoirs. Klopstock's Memoirs. Elizabeth West. Chapone's Life and Works.

As above, Jay's, Jenks', Palmer's and Toplady's
Family Prayers.
Franck's Guide to Scripture Study. Robert Hall's
Miscellanics.

PROCTOR & PALMER, No. 8, Dock Square, cor-PROCTOR & PALMER, No. 8. Dock Square, corner of Elm-street, have received by the lite arrivals from Liverpool, as assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, snited to the present season, for Town and Country Trade. They would respectfully juvite Country Dealers, who are about making purchases, to call and examine their stock—which consists in part of Table and Desert Knives, and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, and Forks, Razors and Seissors, Mill & 3 square Saw Files, Ames' Back Strap Showsis, Bisbee's Cast Steel, do.

English&American plain do.

Steel,

Bisbee's Cast Steel, do.
English&American plain do.
Cast Steel & common floes,
Butts and Screws,
Norfolk & Bright Latches,
Alden's Screw Augers,
Circular & Veneering Saws,
Gilt, M. M., and Fancy Coat and Vest Buttons, &c.
Re, making a complete a softment, which they offer as

Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,

Re. making a complete a sortment, which they offer fair prices, for each or credit. 6w March 21.

From the Christian Mirrot.

THE VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE. THE VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.

I knew him, long ere the bright glow of youth Had left his cheek, and when the light laughter Sparkled in his eye. We were classmates, and Many a time, when straying far away Amid the noiseless woods, he'd speak of days To come, and trace the path, he meant through life To follow. A stranger then was guile to him, And nought his bosom knew of care, all then Was peace and happiness and joy; and oft, When speaking of vice, pointing out its snares, He would friendly counsel me, to beware Of them. He feared not for himself. "I know," Said he, "their evil far too well to fear." When speaking of vice, pointing out; its snares, the would friendly counsel me, to beware of them. He feared not for himself. "I know," Said he, "their evil far too well to fear." We parted; and but few short years flow by Before we met—and said indeed that hour. To me! Ah why kept he not his counsels! Where then the glow of youth—the sparkling eye? All, all had fied!—the sunken eye, the cheek, Once so fair and flushed with manly beauty—Now bloated and disfigured—too plainly. Told "Intemperance deadly work was there!"—We met—oh God that hour—the wasted form—The trembling hand and fault'ring step—the voice When greeting, so hollow and unearely! Too sadly spoke "the wreck of man"—while the Heavy long drawn sigh, and the deep throbbings Of his breast botrayed his rooted anguish! Death was in his countenance—the deadly Shafis of Intemperance had crushed the bud of life He died an early victim to its power.

REVIEW

From the London Eclectic Review. The Achievements of Prayer, selected exclusive-By Joseph Finly from the Holy cher, Esq. 12mo. pp. 338. London, 1827. We cannot better explain the nature and de-sign of this admirable publication, than in the words of the Editor in the Introduction.

words of the Editor in the Introduction.

'The first consideration is, that the presenting in one view. Prayer and the Answer to Prayer, in the words in which they are recorded, by leading us to examine into the circumstances, the situations, and the trials which were peculiar to those gracious and distinguished characters who those gracious and distinguished characters who were so eminently honoured by their Lord, may have a tendency, through the Divine goodness, to promote a spirit of prayer, causing us thereby to imbibe the fervour of their spirit, and the deep piety of their hearts.'..........' From a careful examination of the numerous examples here

presented to us, of the power and efficacy of be-lieving prayer, and of the inestimable blessings through the Redeemer's intercession, it has obtained,-we are taught, that, in answer to our earnest supplications, the Lord invariably be-stows (though not always according to our hopes and anticipations) abundantly more than we ask or think; and that, by attentively watching the operations of his hand in answer to our supplications, by observing these things, even we sl understand the loving kindness of the Lord.'

From these remarks, taken in connexion with the intimation in the title-page, it will be understood, that the present volume consists of nothing more than a selection, in the order of sacred books, of the prayers recorded in the holy Scriptures, with the account of the manner in which they were answered by God. The series commences with the prayer of Abraham, Gen. xv. 1-3, and the Lord's answer, as contained in verses 4-6. This is followed by upwards of nintey other instances of effectual prayer from the Old Testament, and above thirty from the New Testament; the words of the prayer, when recorded by the inspired writers, being given a but without note or comment, togethe with the answer.

The first thing, we think, which must strike a thoughtful person on opening the volume, is the simplicity of the plan, and his second thought simplicity of the plan, and his second thoug will be, the copious nature of the materials. Even persons conversant with the sacred volume may not be prepared for the discovery which is thus silently and forcibly presented to them, how considerable a portion of the Scriptures is occupied with the subject, the matter, and the achieve-ments of prayer. This volume will answer an important end, if it merely has the effect of placing this fact in its proper light, and of bringing it more generally under the attention of the Christian world. In addition to this lesson, however, it supplies a convincing mass of evidence in support of St. James's declaration, that "the fervent, effectual prayer of a righteous man availeth much." It would seem to be impossible for any one who believes in the Divine authority of the Scriptures, after inspecting this vol-ume, to resist the conclusion, that the prayer of faith has, by a fixed law of the Divine government, an absolute efficacy;—not an inherent, in-deed, or meritorious efficacy; such as originates purely in the appointment of God; yet connect-ing together the act of prayer and its issue, as certainly as effects follow their causes in any of the visible operations of nature. It is, in short, seen to be an historical fact, that the Almight both hears and answers prayer. This fact being established, every hypothetical objection, every sceptical difficulty fails to the ground. comes unphilosophical and absurd to urge any a priori objections against what is ascertained to be as much a law of the Divine providence, as gravitation is a law of the physical world. And if the Scriptures be a revelation from God, this fact is ascertained, and we have at least one clear axiom to lay, as a first principle, at the foundation of theological science.

The Editor's intention has been, to make the Scriptures speak for themselves; and we warm! approve of his idea. Although, in reference to many passages, we might have been tempted to some explanatory or illustrative comment we nevertheless acquiesce in his decision, as upon the whole the safert, to give only the sacred text. There are other works from which the inquirer may obtain satisfaction with regard either to any Biblical difficulties, or to the general sub-

Some of the most striking proofs of the efficacy of prayer, occur in immediate connexion with the exceptions to its prevalence, under the ex-traordinary circumstances which take the case out of the general rule. We may instance the out of the general rule. intercession of Abraham for Sodom, which though unsuccessful, would have prevailed, had there been ten righteous persons in the city. Again, the Divine declaration in Jer. xv. 1. (which the passage above mentioned serves to explain, that though Moses and Samuel interceded, ye could not the sin of Jerusalem be forgiven, strong ly implies the efficacy of their intercession request of Moses to be permitted to enter the land of Canaan, is denied, Deut. iii. 26. 7, white it supplies many other useful lessons, indirectly i lustrates the mighty prevalence of prayer in all ordinary cases: even in this, an equivalent fathe prevalence of the intercessions of Moses for hildren of Israel, it teaches us, that the prayers of the good on behalf of others, may be accepted and answered, when their requests for themselves are denied. To advert to one passage more; the limitation set to our prayers, or rather to our hopes, and to the warrant of faith, in 1 John v. 16, strongly implies the certain efficacy of intercessory prayer in every other case.— It would seem as if the Almighty Hearer of Pray-

lest the assurance of their faith should be weakened; or lest the law of his operations should seem to be suspended, which connects asking with receiving, prayer with its answer, and faith with its reward

Into considerations of this nature, Mr. Fincher's plan has not permitted him to enter; and indeed, the passages to which we have referred, do not come under the general head of the Achievements of Prayer. There is one highly remarkable passage, however, which ought, we think, to have found a place: it is Our Lord's declaration in Luke xviii. 7, upon which Mr. Howe has a noble sermon, illustrating the astonishing view which it presents of the condescension of God, and the efficacy of prayer. At the end of the volume, Mr. Fincher has given all the prayers of our Lord which are upon record; the prayers of the apostles for the churches; 'Thanksgivings on memorable occasions; and an Appendix, containing 'Expostulation and Rebuke, addressed to those who neglect Prayer' (taken also from the Scriptures); 'Encouragement and Directions for prayer,' and a Selection of Thanksgivings from the Book of Psalms. Altogether, the volume forms a highly useful manual and monitor, replete with doctrine, reproof, correction, and consolation. There is a little work of a somewhat similar nature, entitled Clarke's Collection of Scripture Promises, which is a great favourite with numbers of piou persons, and is in extensive circulation. present volume well deserves to be considered as a companion work; and we trust that its extended sale will amply realize the benevolent design of the pious Editor; that it will be the means of recommending the sacred volume itself to many who have hitherto slighted the perusal, as well as of enkindling or reviving the spirit, and mul tiplying the achievements of prayer.

PARENTAL.

From the Christian Watchman. PROFITABLE PLEASURE.

Those parents who desire to reward or induce excellence in their children by laudable gratificaexcellence in their children by laudable gratifica-tion, cannot more usefully and judiciously ac-acomplish that wish than by taking them to view the Solar Microscrope, now exhibiting in this city.—Those under eight or ten years will perhaps derive little advantage, but to those above that age and to adults, an hour or two spent in viewing an entire department of the works of the blessed God, which are wholly invisible to the naked eye, cannot but produce profit and delight.

A clear sunny day must be chosen, and from 10 to 2 o'clock was found by the writer to be an advantageous time.

The education of a child receives great assistance from sights like these. It would be exceedance from sights like these. It would be exceedingly advantageous to the pupils of our common schools to be rewarded not always with books and medals, but sometimes with admission to spectacles of foreign birds, beasts and fishes—museums, panoramic paintings-chemical experiments-ingenious mechanism, &c. &c. Nothing but extreme poverty can excuse any parents from withholding their children from such useful shows-and nothing but extreme ignorance or vice will allow any parent to countenance theatres, balls, wax-works, jugglers' tricks, learned pigs, horse-races, circus-riding, and other like fooleries. Those who do this, not only produce sad injury to the spectators they send-but are guilty of countenancing and supporting those, who are pestilential nuisances in society. MELVILLE.

HAPPY PARENTAL DISCIPLINE.

The son of a minister, now living, had by som means excited the displeasure of his father. Hi means excited the displeasure of his lather. His father thought it right to be reserved for an hour or two, and when asked a question about the business of the day, he was very short in his answer to his son. An hour or more elapsed; the time was nearly arrived when the youth was to repeat his lessons. He came into his father's study, and said it Pane Learner teams he lesson. nd said, "Papa, I cannot learn my lesson e cept you are reconciled; I am very serry I have offended you, I hope you will forgive me, I think I shall never offend again." His father replied, "All I wish is to make you sensible of replied, "All I wish is to make you sensible of your fault, when you acknowledge it, you know all is easily reconciled with me." "Then, napa," says he, "give me the token of reconciliation, and scal it with a kiss." The hand was given, and seal t with a kiss." The hand was given, and the seal most heartily exchanged, on each side. "Now," exclaimed the dear boy, "I will learn Latin and Greek with any body;" and fled to his little study. "Stop, stop," exclaimed his father, "have you not a heavenly Father? If what you have done be evil, He is displeased, and you must analy to Him for forwing ere!" and you must apply to Him for forgiveness."— With tears starting in his eyes, he said, "Papa, I went to him first; I knew, except he was reconciled, I could do nothing," and with tears now fast rolling, he said, "I hope, I hope, He has for-given me, and now I am happy." His father never had occasion to look at him with a shade of disapprobation from that time till his death.

If you would make your children good citizens, if you would make them wise, intelligent and virthous members of the community, send them to the Sunday School. Would you secure to them unfailing riches, immortal pleasures, and celestial glories, bring them to an early and intimate ac quaintance with the Word of God.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Boston Recorder

Messas. Editors,—I perceive in your paper of the 22d inst. an advertisement from Messas. Eagerness & Deception, in which they offer for sale an assortment of liquors; which they ac-knowledge cost the consumers an immense amount of property; and are the cause of most of the pauperism, crimes, and cases of insanity in the land; which powerfully obstruct all efforts for human improvement, destroy multitudes of lives, and ruin for eternity very many of the souls of men. And they more than intimate that these liquors have been furnished to them by professed

rood men. wish to know, Messrs. Editors, whether this is a fact; or whether it is a gross slander. Is it credible that any man who makes pretension to goodness, will furnish those destructive li-quors? What can be their motive? Do you say, to obtain money. But will they for the sake of obtaining money, provide, and furnish materials for ruining so many families, and destroying so many lives? While with one hand they are distributing tracts against intemperance, and forming associations to prevent it, will they the other provide and distribute the materials for perpetuating it, with all its horrors, to all future iges? Merely for the sake of getting money, will they help to increase fourfold the pauperism, crimes, and diseases of our land; break so many mothers hearts, and beggar so many orphan chil-dren? Will they assist in making more than one hundred thousand of our fellow citizens, drunkards, when they know that no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God. I will not be-lieve it, without the most unequivocal evidence. Eagerness & Deception had better throw thes liquors into the sea, than for good men, or any men, to distribute them in the community. Does any one say, this would be a loss of property? er was unwilling that his people should proffer any one say, this would be a loss of property? any requests which could not be complied with, And is it not a loss of property for men to pur-

chase them, without reserving any thing valua-ble as an equivalent? And in addition to the loss of purchasing the liquors, will not the use of them occasion a loss too, of time and talents, and influence, and comfort, and usefulness? Will not those who use them in many cases, lose their reputation, their reason, their lives, and their souls? I would no more make such liquors, buy them, or distribute them among my fellow men, when I know their effects, than I would knowingly, me. ly for the sake of getting money, become guilty of their blood. Does any good man say, that if he does not sell them, other men will, which will be just as bad; and that he may as well obtain the money as his neighbors. But his neighbor in doing it may lose his soul, and destroy for both worlds, his fellow men. And is he willing for the sake of obtaining money, to do the same The highway robber may say, that if he does not murder the passing traveller and obtain his money, his fellow robber will; and he may as well have the money as his neighbor; and it may be true. But will any good man act on such

If any man from our town shall buy any of If any man from our town shall buy any of these liquors, and it comes to your knowledge, I would thank you, Messrs. Editors, to let me know his name. I will immediately visit him; not to reproach him, (for I am persuaded he cannot know what he is doing,) nor to meddle in other men's matters, but to ask him seriously, and kindly his object; whether he has, or can have any reason for his conduct which will satisfy him on the bed of death, or at the day of judgment? I will say to him, suppose that next week, you should die and go to the bar of God, and while you stand there the soul of some poor drunkard, ru-ined by the liquors which you sold him, should appear, in all the pollution of unpandoned guilt, and shrink away to blackness of darkness forever; how would you avoid the conviction that you had been accessary to his ruin? And I will wait, Messrs. Editors, and see what answer he will give. I do not believe that he can reply: will give. I do not believe that he tan reply: for I once heard a man, who professed to be a good man, who sold these liquors, very honestly as he thought, to one of his neighbors till that neighbor lost his character, his projerty, his health; and lay, a poor, miserable out east, on the bed of death. He who had gotten his money, by selling him these liquors, then came to see him, and as he lay, with his eves elimmering in him, and as he lay, with his eyes glimmering in death, he asked him, neighbor—do you know me? (a question which, you know, is often put to a dying person, to see whether he retains his reason) the dying man made no reply. He then asked him again, a little louder, neighbor-do you know me? when the dying man faltered out y-e-s-I know you, but O, I wish I niver had known you. Now, though he had gotten that poor, dying man's money, I presume when he comes to not him, in judgment, he will wish that had a test test. he had not gotten it.

> For the Boston Recorder. TREATING.

The practice of "wetting the commission," as it is called, is so prevalent in some country towns, that almost every person who receives an appointment to office, from the Justice of the peace to the hog-reeve, must bring on the run and the wine. Some we believe submit to it in compliance with custom, fearing to be thought niggardly. Others do it ostensibly, as a reward for the support received at the polls; but really, as a bribe to induce the receiver to support them at some future time and for some higher office.— The practice should be discountenanced by all good men, on account of the immoral tendency. The seeds of intemperance are often sown on such occasions, and the young tippler, there commences his career of drunkenness. It should be discouraged, because it tends to destroy the freefom of our elective franchise. Many men wil vote for him whose rum they have drank, wher they know the office wants a better man.

A correspondent in Barnstable, Mass. write us as follows: Two societies have been recently formed in this town, for the suppression of intemperance, and promotion of temperance. One and much the largest, is on the principle of en tire abstinence; the other makes a reserve in ca-ses of necessity. Both have a large committee, or council, whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced, against retailers and taverns, who break it; also against gambling, shooting-matches, Lot-teries, &c.-Much good has already been done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

A writer in the Mobile Register, recommend ing the cultivation of silk in preference to cotton; has the following remarks on the means of education enjoyed in that section of the country. lis representation will not universally appl but without doubt it does to a lamentable ex-

That every individual about a farm house, can be employed, more or less, in the cultivation, and gathering of the crop, of the present staple of the country, viz Cotton, has been for a long time past, the most plausible argument in favor of pursuing its culture, although I am assured, it has been as superficial, as general, and fraught with most unfortunate consequences to the country. it is an article, which paid, fairly, for the capital, and labour bestowed on it, even in the b of times, I am yet to be convinced: But be this as it may, I am satisfied, that, for one of the consequences, which appears to grow, necessarily, out of its cultivation, no price on earth, can rem unerate the great mass of planters. I allude now to the difficulty of finding time for the education of youth, where any thing like a remunerated crop is attempted. This fact to Cotton planters. crop is attempted. This fact to Cotton planters requires no elucidation, as its wretched conse

rences, admit of no compensation.

The mental state of thousands, of the youth of Alabama, now about entering on manhood whose parents have been delving, for years back, at the article, affords a full commentary or the text. In what neighborhood through country can a teacher of any respectability find a year's employ? In what one, can he find scholers around him, even nine months in the year What expression is more common in the mouths of our planters, than that they "will make no cotton next year, for they must send their chil-dren to school." The next year comes—the crop dren to school. turned out light"-the store and grog shop debts turn out heavy-(for in this way they ever disappoint the most sanguine)—a crop must be made next year to pay old debts—the child can't go to school, much this year. - A Pedagogue comes along, that is willing to teach "six months," that he may get "something to drink," for the next six he makes up a school—the children are sent, and at the end of a few months, transferred to the Cotton patch-the teacher for the last six, generally some sot, or individual who has found out " white men can't stand laboring in the sun," in Alabama—and very likely spells Congress with a K.—This is the chance for the education of youth from year to year, and whoever wishes to see the effects of this system, and its consequences, in a full blaze, let him repair to a musterground-or store or grog-shop, on Saturday-throughout the interior of the Southern section of the union. In seven-tenths of the houses of the country, you might with equal propriety look

for an Arabic Bible, as for books, calculated to enlighten, and improve the minds of youth, refine their manners, or mend their hearts. Not even a good Newspaper can be afforded—for as the expression is, "they can't understand them" and I beg leave to assure them, as long as they keep delving on, at the cotton, they never will. Certain it is, that in the labor of cultivating

the vine, the first mentioned advantage, as far as it has an advantage, is to be found, as a part o the requisite labor, can be performed, by a child of common intelligence, as well, as by grey hairs. But not that quantity which would offer an apo-logy, or temptation, for entailing on the child, the bleak, and almost necessary consequences, s religiously to be deprecated, growing out of the cotton cultivation.

CHIROGRAPHY.

CHIROGRAPHY.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.

We have seen and examined a treatise, intended by the "North American Chirographic Society" as a standard work for schools, drawn up under the superintendence of the author of "SystematizedChirography"—our ingenieus and indefatigable countyman, Wrifford; under the title of "Chirography; or the True Guide to Useful Hand writing;" It is kept at the store of Amos B. Parker, No. 11, Dock Square.

This work, which is a small and cheap chirographic manual, contains the elementary principles of the art of handwriting, with engraved copies for imitation; and is accompained by a patent ruled writing-book, in two parts. The alphabets of scrip letters are divided into distinct classes, and arranged according to their similarity of form.

Dock Square.

This work, which is a small and cheap chirographic manual, contains the elementary principles of the art of handwriting, with engraved copies for imitation; and is accompanied by a patent ruled witting-hook, in two parts. The alphabets of scrip letters are divided into distinct classes, and arranged according to their similarity of form. Both the copies and the book designed for exercises, are ruled so as to match. This little book embraces much of excellence of the art; the examples are elegantly draw and finely engraved; the ruling of the writing books is geniously contrived, and calculated to assist the safe in constructing the letters, and proserving their appravate ate places, according to their order of classification-hibiting a peculiar uniformity and beauty of appeara, when filled up with letters and words, standing in colour of exact measurement.

Nor are we better pleased with the elegant aspect of their copies, and the methodical nearness of their attendant books for practice, than with the adonating improvement hooks for practice, than with the adonating improvement hooks for practice, than with the adonating improvement

of exact measurement.

Nor are we better pleased with the elegant aspect of these copies, and the methodical neatness of their attendant hooks for practice, than with the astonishing improvement observable in the performances of numerous pupils, who have practised on the plant herein prescribed — most of which has been accomplished within the short period of one or two months, in the evening, at hours of leisure, or at moments otherwise idle.

Gratitude and Patriolism .- A very poor and aged man, busied in planting and grafting an apple-tree, was rudely interrupted by this interrogation: "Why do you plant trees, who cannot hope to eat the fruit of them?" He raised himself up, and leaning upon his space, replied, "Some one planted trees for me before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit; I now plant for

Domestic Life .- No man ever prospered in the world, without the consent and co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labour with an endearing smile with what perseverance does he apply to his vo-cation; with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or farm; fly over lands; sail upon the seas; meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds bu an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, no sympathizing partner is prepared.

CARDS.

Messes. Editors,—As I had no thought of your proposal at the time of writing the letter from which some extracts were sent to your paper, I feel, for this as well as for other reasons, somewhat reluctant to accept the premium awarded me. There may, perhaps, be nothing improper in such a premium; but if you consider the \$10 at my disposal, I will thank you to pay it over to the Am. Ed. Soc., or A. B. F. M. With Christian esteem, Yours, &c. Lovell, Feb. 20, 1828.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the late receipt of Thirty Dollars, from several Ladies and Gentlemen of his Society, to constitute him a Life Member of the Am. Sunday School Union; and Fifty Dollars, from a similar source, to constitute him a Life Director of the Am. Tract Society.

Lougnessian Merch 1 1992

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars recently, from a number of females of Townsend, to constitute him a Life Member of the Am.

CORNHILL

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOK STORE.

SIGN OF WASHINGTON'S HEAD.

JAMES LORING, 132, Washington-Street, has for sale an extensive assortment of Books, suitable for Sunday Scholars and Teachers, among which are the following.

(C)—A liberal discount is made from the retail prices. Adons to the variety are constantly made. Narratives of Hindoo Con- Italian-Convert. verts. Recaptured Negro.

The Pilgrim of India. By Mrs. Sherwood. The Hindoo Traveller. By of Instruction, or

press. lower Tales. The Young Jewess, The Banks of the brvine, Maternat Solicitude for a Daughter's Best Interests. Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children. Practical Hints to Young

Females. Watts on the Mind, with Questions. Edwards on Religious Affee-

Village School. Mason's Self Knowledge. Elizabeth Palmer, or Display. By Jane Taylor. Youth's Casket, or Teach-

Youth's Casset, or Teach-er's Present. By Mrs. Sherwood. Raiusford Villa. Snow's New Testament Spelling Book. James Somers, the Pilgrim's

George Wilson and his Friend. Nott's Religious Scenes. Christian Father's Present. Catharine Brown, the In-

Anna Ross Memoir of ir of Miss Sinelair.

Taylor. Female SundaySch. Teacher

others; that the memorial of my gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone."

Longmeadow, March 1, 1828.

Bible Society. Also, of Twenty Dollars in time past, to constitute him a Life Member of the N. E. Tract Society. That they all may receive the reward which the Bible as signs to "a cheerful giver," is the prayer of Townsend, March 4, 1828. DAVID PALNER.

Essays to do Good Lity Douglas. The Catechist. Jane Taylor's Memoirs Ayah and Lady. By Mrs. Sherwood

History of George Desmond. Infant's Progress. Russell's 7 Sermons. Allen's Alarm. Allen's Alarm. The Sister's Friend. Rural Rambles. Farmer's Daughter Juliana Oakly. Sherwood. Bible Questions.

Lincoln's Scripture Cecil's Remains Harriet and her Cousin.
Thornton on Rapentance.
Helen of the Glan.
Little Henri, the Lost Child

Edwards on Religious Assec-tions.
Beautiful Vine, and other Sketches.
Familiar Letters between a Mother and her Daughter at School. By Mrs. and Miss Taylor. Village School. Nina, an Icelandie Tale.
Warning and Example.
Young Convert's Apology
Lottery Ticket. A Tale.
Peaceful Valley.
Factory Girl. Featery Girl,
Beauties of Fenelon.
Economy of Human Life.
Wisdom in Miniature.
Fenelon's Pious Reflections.
Pilkinton's Scripture His-

tory.
Hieroglyphie Bible.
Father Clement.
Hints on Nursery Discipling
Scraphical Shepherd. Scraphical Shepherd.

Is this Religion?

Brooke's Apples of Gold.

Innocent Poetry.

Visits to a Cottage.

In School & Out of School

Adelaide Murray.

Pastor's Sketch Book.

Sherwood's Stories. Son.
Story of Jack Halyard.
Orphans of Normandy. By
Mrs. Sherwood.
Jane and her Teacher.

Sherwood's Stories. Providential Care. Scriptore Natural Histo Happy Family. Alian McLeod. Sunday School Teacher's Guide. Sherwood's Gove Maria's Reward.

Choice Pleasures for Youth.
Mother's Portrait.
Walks of Usefulness in
London. My Early Days. Pierre and his Family. Rose and Emily. Examples of Piety.
Orphan Boy.
Jessy Allan.
Urquhart's Memoirs.
Alired and Galba. Sketch of My Friend'sFam-

ily.
Profession is not Principle. The Decision, or Religion must be all, or is nothing. Picturesque Piety. By I. History of Susan Gray.

The Twin Staters.

NEW SCHOOL FOR MISSES.

NEW SCHOOL FOR MISSES.

THE subscriber proposes to open, on Monday the 7th of April next, in this city, a School for Young Misses, from about seven to fourteen years of age. His attention will be given to the thorough instruction of his pupils, in those branches which lie at the foundation of a solid education,—such as Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, Geography, History, ancient and modern, &c. The French and Latin languages will be taught if the Parents or Guardians request it. Particular attention will be given to Reading and Pronunciation, points not unfrequently regarded as of minor importance. The manerican and morals of his pupils, will receive his constant and serious attention. His care of a large school in one of the neighboring towns for some time past, has given him much

erious attention. His care of a large school in one of the neighboring towns for some time past, has given him much experience, and he trusts, some facility in the Lusiness of instruction, and he hopes by a conscientions discharge of the responsible duty he undertakes, to deserve from the public, the patronage he respectfully solicits.

(3) The school room is in Winter-street, very pleasant and convenient.—Hours from half past 8, to 2. Terms & further particulars may be known of application, to him at No. 1, Montgomery Place.

R. P. ADAMS.

REFERENCES.—His Honor Thomas L. Winthrop, Hon. Sameel Hubbard, Rev. Benj. B. Winner, James C. Merrill, Esq. Pliny Cutler, Esq. Enoch Hale, M.D. Josiah Quincy, Jr. Esq. Mr. George B. Emerson, and Mr. Benj. T. Read, Jr. March 7.

CAMBRIDGEPORT PRIVATE GRAMMAR

Refer to Rev. T. B. Gannett, Rev. B. Jacobs, Dr. J. P. Chaplin, Hon. S. P. P. Fay, Cambridge Pert, and Dea. Wm. Brown, Cambridge, Trustees.

By order of the Trustees,
Feb. 29.

Aw Samuel Barrett, Sec'y.

By order of the Trustees,

W SAMUEL BARRETT, See'y.

LYNN ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Spring Quarter of
Lynn Academy will commence on the 17th inst. under tho
tuition and suderintendence of Mr. Geo. E. Delayan, a graduate of Yale College. Recommendations from the President and Professors of Yale College and from other gentlemen, inspire high confidence in the qualifications of Mr. D.
as an Instructor in the various branches of Academical edueation.

The School embraces a Female department, which will be under the care of a Lady, possessing the literary attain-ments and other accomplishments requisite to instruct in the various useful and ornamental branches of female edu-OTIS ROCKWOOD Lynn, March 6, 1828.

MISS E. A. NICKERSON, Williams-street, between Federal-st. and Atkinson-st. Respectfully gives notice, that she proposes to open a school for the instruction of Young Ladies, the first of

April next.
The course of Instruction will include Reading, Spelling, The course of Instruction will include Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Projection of Mapa and Charts, English Grammar, Composition, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Astronomy, Geometry, the Latin and French Languages, Plain Sewing, Lace and Bead work, Drawing and Painting.

Terms. The English branches, plain and crnamental Needlework, SS per quarter. The French Language with the before mentioned branches, \$10 per qr. The Latin Language, Drawing and Painting, including the above, \$12 per qr.

March 14.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED. INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.

WANTED a young Lady to take the charge of the Female department of Westfield Academy, and to instruct principally in Drawing, Painting and Needle Work. A line addressed to E. Davis, Westfield, Mass. will be attended to.

March 14.

tended to. 4w*. March 14.

MEMOIRS OF URQUHART.

JUST published by CROCLER & BREWSTER, No. 47,
Washington Street,—Memoirs, including Letters and Select Remains of John Urquhart, who died Jan. 1827. By
Rev. William Orme, with a Recommendatory Preface by
Dr Chalmers. 2 vols. with a Portrait.

Extract from a Review.—"Soon after commencing the

perusal of these volumes, we could not conceive how the Editor could maintain, much less increase, the interes Edit or could maintain, much less increase, the interest which the opening had created; but we can truly say, the heat wine was reserved for the last. In the opening we have the buddings, nay more, we have the bursting forth of talent and genius of no ordinary dogree; but in the sequel we have the scholar, completely meited down into the christian, or rather we have the proud laurels of science, which he had so honorably won, and while they were fresh and unwithered on his brow, laid down at the foot of the cross, while the weater with high magnanimity and Christian simplicity is exclaining "What things were gain to me, those I count but loss for Christ"—Baptist Magazine.

Also—Memoirs of Rev. Pliny Fisk, late Missionary to Palestine.

Palestine.
Scott's Family Bible, in hoards, sheep, or east. Boaton stereotype edition. 6 vols. Royal Octavo. March 14.

CENTURY SERMON. A SERMON, preached in Christ Church, Quincy, on completing a century, since its formation of hristmas day 1827; by Benj. C. Cutler, Rector, published by request of the Society.

of the Society.

For sale by R. P. & C. Williams, Hilliard, Gray & Co. Samuel H. Parker, Marsh & Capen, Boston, T. & J. Swords, New York.

March 7. MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY. JUST received at the Depository in the basement story

TUST received at the Depository in the basement story of the Stone Church in Hanover Street, Boston, a large supply of BOOKS suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, and for Rewards.—Among them are—Sketches of Moravian Missions—Election Day—Ermina—Maria's Rewards—Peaceful Valley—Youth's Friend, vol. 4th—Youth'al Dialogues—Scripture Natural History—also, a new supply of Sunday School Requisites. Other new works are shortly expected. Orders are solicited from the friends and supporters of Sabbath Schools and from individuals, which shall receive due attention.

SAMUEL N. TERSY, Agent M. S. S. U. SAMUEL N. TENNY, Agent M. S. S. U.

FRESH SPRING GOODS. JUST opened at 429, Washington Street, (South end.)
Cases Extra stout (yard wide) Irish Linen,
Do. do. Superfine Soft Dress, do.
Do. do. 7.8 do. do. in small pieces.

Do. do. 7-8 do. de. in small pieces. Bright pink and blue Copperplates, Super. two, three and five col'd Patches, Rich Bird and Palm figured do. do. Fine and low priced Mourning Crapes, 50 to 75 pairs Ladies' black silk Hose, at 75 cents per pr. 3 cartons elegant real Barage Hdkfs. 62 1-2 cts. Cheap black soft Satins.

Also, English Plaid Silk Cravats.

Black Italian do. plaid Berkeley do.

A large assortment of low priced
Merino, Cashwere, Raw Silk and Valencia Shawls,
For sale as above by WALES & DANIELL. Merine, Cashmere, And WALES & DANIELLE.
For sale as above by WALES & DANIELLE.
Dearly opposite Essex Street.
N. B. Purchasers are invited to examine the zhove articles, particularly the Linens, Patches, Sik Hore and Gravats.

HARDWARE.—Removal.

ADAMS & FESSENDEN have removed to the new store,

No. 80, State Street,
directly opposite their former situation, and nearly opposite threatly opposite their former situation, and nearly opposite Kilby Street, where they have for sale a general asortment of Hardware, Cuttery and Heavy Goods, to which they would invite the attention of purchasers.

March 7. Smo.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE PILES

FOR THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE PILES May be effected by means of PATER'S celebrated Haemorroides, or Pile Electuary and Ointment.

It is not the intention of the Proprietor of this remedy to trouble the Public with a long list of cures performed. It may be sufficient to observe, their efficacy have been amply tested, proofs of which will be produced upon application to the proprietor's sole agent for the United States, CHARLES BARRELL, No.166, Washington-street, Boston. The articles will be put up in two tin cases, and to prevent imposition, the directions for use will be signed by the proprietor, and the outside label by the agent, where it may be had by wholesale at \$9 per dozen, and by retail at \$1 per set. Orders from any part of the United States, post paid, will meet with immediate attention. It may also be had of Maynard & Noyes, Market-st; Eleneate Wight, Milk-st.; Lowe & Reed, Hanover-st.; L. L. Moffet Tresmont-st.; Robert Fennelly Prince-st., and Robert F. Kinsell, Salem-st. Druggists, as well as of CHARLES BARRELL.

Feb. 15. 3m. No.156 Washington-street.

3m No. 156 Washington-street

NO. 13....V

FOR THE M

A GLO The last London as a Table, entitle according to its dif en from the "Allge lished at Darmstad it seems to have b the most authentibe procured. It in many cases, as to the truth; but i stirring fact, that should, in the Nine of the Saviour of tims, to so vast as sion and Idolatry.

We consider thi kind, and have wis as it stands; but i newspaper colum adopt a different make it much mor though not for ref

The inhabitants fore us in two gr ists, or worshippe or worshippers of reconed at 362,44 000,000; making t race, 828,445,000

Are divided int 234,895,000; Jews 120,000; Zoroast 000,000; Nanknis added, make the t ed. Two of the tice.

The Christians 129,550,000; Pr Christians, 41,37 Nestorians, 400,00 makes the numbe Of the Protestants ions; as Evangelia 000; Reformed—(ans, 4,800,000;) 000; Various-(1 odists, 1,500,000; small sects, maki the Greek Christ 35,375,000; the - The Mono (principally Cop

72,000,000; Sehlik 120,000. - - - ites: viz. the Sun Wechabites, 7,00 Are arranged i

000; Armenians,

The Mahomedo

mailes, 58,000,00 Budhists, 169,0 124,000,000. TI above. We shall devo

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flections.

Polytheism is the the world which ry. Paganism whether they are or imaginary god the religion of me race. Nine sixte dwell on his foots God in their kno tions to gods whi and the earth. ly into the cou hearts of men bef glance that the n state of most depl tion and ruin. by the first chapt lutions and mises benevolence, unc let us compare blessings, the civ tinctions, and th happy countryguage of the apos wickedness." Christianity the then these are the shadow of death. tan the usurper, children of disob all the earth; bu away since his ki not yet all thing one half the wor

> self sanctions and Of that portionare called Monot preme Deity, on reconed under t millions are subj and Confucius, heathenism leave dage of sin. Th

of the true God,

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